The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 224. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £3 12 0 / UN-STAMPED.... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.
On This (FRIDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 20th, 1860.
Will be performed, with New Scenery by Mr. W. Glover, a new Drama, in Three A ts, translated from the French piece of "I as Crosbily du Pere Martin," and adapted expressly for this Theatre by Mr. Lewis, entitled the
CARRIER OF HAVRE.

Martin	Mr. Granby
Armand	Mr. Harcourt
The Viscount Rochefort	Mr. G. Neville
Barnard	Mr. Fitzjames

To conclude with the New Grand Christmas Pantomime of
I'M KING OF THE CASTLE; or,
HARLEQUIN PRINCE DIAMOND AND THE PRINCESS BRIGHTEYES.
The Opening written and invented by Alfred Crowquill; the Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Lewis; the Scenery by Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. William Glover, and assistants; the Mechanical Changes, Tricks, &c., invented by Mr. Bradwell.
THE HARLEQUINADE.

Harlequin	Mr. Powell.
Clown	Herr Deeml.
Pantaloon	Mr. Joseph Morris.
Columbine	Miss Julia Lamb and Miss Horne.

Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at half-past Seven.
Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes £1 5s.—£1 10s.—£2. Dress Circle 3s. Second do. 2s. Pit 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper Gallery 3d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On TUESDAY, JAN. 24, the Fourth Grand JUVENILE NIGHT.
For the convenience of persons residing at a distance, and the Juvenile Branches of Families, the performances will commence at 7 o'clock, and be so arranged that the Pantomime will terminate at a quarter past 10 o'clock.
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS, and the PANTOMIME.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This (FRIDAY) EVENING, JAN. 20th, 1860.
Performances will commence with a powerful Drama in 2 Acts, entitled the
SHADOW ON THE WALL,

Sir Marmaduke Huntley	Mr. J. Stinton
Bill Stamp	Mr. W Ellerton
Cicely	Miss Annie Parrker
Jenny	Miss Minnie Davis

To be succeeded by the Grand Christmas Pantomime, founded on Crofton Croker's celebrated Irish Legend, with Three Original Scenes, from the pen of John Duggan, Esq., of this city, entitled
THE MAN IN THE MOON; or,
DANIEL O'ROURKE AND THE EAGLE.
New Medley Overture and Music Composed, Selected, and Arranged by Mr. M. Connolly. The New Scenery, Celestial and Terrestrial, Designed and Painted by Mr. Weir. The Machinery, Tricks, and Transformations by Messrs. Johnston and Lee. The whole produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton.
GRAND TALISMANIC TRANSFORMATION:

Clown ..	Mr. H. Wright	Sprites, ..	The Brothers Ridley
Pantaloon ..	Mr. Halford	Harlequin, ..	Mr. James Duff
Columbine, ..	..	..	Miss Merrion.

To conclude with the celebrated Drama, entitled
LOVE AND HONOUR.

General Loverule	Mr. G. Vincent
Lackbrain	Mr. W. Ellerton
Susan	Miss Annie Parker

Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
Grand Change of Programme and Burlesque Italian Opera.
RETURN VISIT
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY!
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th, at 8 o'clock.
A Grand Day Performance on THURSDAY, January 26, commencing at half-past Two o'Clock.
Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unnumbered Seats, 1s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s.
Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Bussell's.
Sole Proprietor and Manager - Mr. J. W. RAYNOR.
Secretary - - Mr. H. MONTAGUE.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Under the special patronage of General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., &c., Commander of the Forces in Ireland, on which occasion Three Military Bands will attend, viz:—1st Royal Dragroons, 3rd Dragoons, and 22nd Regiment, for the
BENEFIT OF MR. J. W. RAYNOR,
sole Proprietor and Manager.
MONDAY, 23RD JANUARY,
ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDO,
Grand change of Programme and Burlesque Italian Opera.
Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Bussell's Music Shop.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
By Command of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.
THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25TH.
Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Bussell's Music Warerooms, Westmoreland-street.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Just Published, price 1s. 3d.
THE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CHIMES.
By JAMES HILL.
With title, beautifully illustrated in colours by Harty, as sung with marked applause at the last grand mid-day performance of the Christy's Minstrels. May be forwarded to any part of the kingdom on the receipt of sixteen postage stamps, by any of the Music-sellers in Dublin.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Under the immediate Patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDO.
The Public are respectfully informed, that a series of FIVE CONCERTS will be given in the above room, on this Evening FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, January 20th and 21st; and on Saturday afternoon, January 21st, at Two o'clock.
VOCALISTS:
Mdlle. Corbari,
Madame Badia
Madl. Fiorentini,
Herr Reichardt,
Signor Tagliafico,
(Of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.)
Mr. J. L. Hatton.
INSTRUMENTALISTS:
Pianoforte—Mr. Brinley Richards.
Violin—Signor Sivori.
Contra Basso—Signor Bottesini.
Harmonium—Herr Engel.
Conductor—Mr. J. L. Hatton.
Prices of Admission—Reserved seats, 3s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s. 6d. for unnumbered seats at 5s. each.
Doors open at half past Seven; Concert to commence at Eight.
Entrance to Reserved Seats, under the Clock, Sackville-street; entrance to Promenade, Cavendish-row.
Tickets to be had and places secured at BUSSELL'S Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street.
P.S.—The Concert on Saturday Evening will be honoured by the presence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
On SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at TWO O'Clock.
Under the immediate Patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,
When the following celebrated Artistes will perform:—
VOCALISTS:
Mdlle. Corbari, Madame Badia, Madame Fiorentini,
Mr. J. L. Hatton, Herr Reichardt,
Signor Tagliafico,
(Of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.)
INSTRUMENTALISTS:
Pianoforte—Mr. Brinley Richards;
Violin—Signor Sivori;
Contra Basso—Signor Bottesini;
Harmonium—Herr Engel;
Conductor—Mr. J. L. Hatton.
Tickets to be had and places secured at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, corner of Fleet-street.
Entrance to Reserved Seats, under the clock; to Promenade, Cavendish-row.
Prices of Admission—Reserved seats, 3s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s. 6d. A few numbered Seats, at 5s. each.

SECOND YEAR.
ART UNION OF IRELAND.
MONEY PRIZES.
SUBSCRIPTIONS, ONE GUINEA EACH SHARE,
Received at the Office, No. 113, GRAFTON-STREET,
GEORGE F. MULVANY, Secretary.
And by the following Agents in Dublin:—
Mr. Thomas Cranfield, 115, Grafton-street; Mr. Mark Allen, 12, Westland-row; Messrs. Browne and Nolan, 21, Nassau-street; Mr. Charles Dillon, 46, Grafton-street; Mr. Henry Gouan, 26, Clare-street; Messrs. Gregg and Son, 18, Upper Sackville-street Mr. A. Le Sage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Mr. N. Lombard, 2, Leinster-street; Mr. E. T. Smith, 22, Anglesea-street; Messrs. Starke, 16, Lower Sackville-street; and Mr. W. M'C. Wightman; from whom copies of the Annual Report may be had.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.
LEAVE FOR LONG VOYAGES.—Special Leave for Voyages exceeding Six Months will be granted to ALL VOLUNTEERS on the following Conditions:—
1. The Leave is to be for one Ship, and for one Voyage only at a time, and to be renewed for each Voyage. The Ports or Countries at which the Ship is to touch must be all specified, or if any of these are not specified the Voyage must be limited by the Articles to Twelve Months.
2. The Volunteer must have completed his Twenty-eight Days' Drill for the Year before the Leave will be given.
3. On an Emergency the Reserve may be called out for Service at Home or Abroad. If the Volunteer is then abroad, he must, if summoned, join any of H. M. Ships abroad; under the same penalties, in case of refusal, as in case of refusal to join in the United Kingdom.
4. The arrears of Retainer due will be paid on the Volunteer's return in the Ship for which Leave is given.
5. The Admiralty reserve power to withhold this Leave if at any time an Emergency the Volunteers are required for the defence of the Country. They also reserve power to withhold the Leave at the end of each Volunteer's first Five Years of Service, when he may, if he pleases, quit the Force.
6. Subject to these Reservations, it is the intention of the Admiralty to grant Leave upon the above Conditions for the first Five Years of the service of each Volunteer who joins the Reserve under the present Regulations.
AGE OF ADMISSION.
During the Year 1860, the Age of Admission will be extended from 34 to 40.
For further information, apply to a Shipping Master.
Board of Trade, Whitehall,
December 12th, 1859.

REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, No. 17 King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, London, Jan. 17, 1860.—The Proprietors are requested to take notice, that a vacancy having occurred in the AUDITORSHIP of this Society, every Proprietor intending to become a Candidate for the vacant office must leave his name, and give notice of his intention in writing, at the Office of the Society within 30 days from the date hereof.
(By order of the Board)
C. G. CHRISTMAS, Secretary.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
If YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. CLIFTON, 76, Thames-street London.

FOUND, in the neighbourhood of RATHMINES, A Bunch of Seals.
Apply at No. 7, LEINSTER-ROAD.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic friends, come to the Debate in Mountjoy-street Meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20th, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Mr. GEORGE M'GUIGAN will (God willing) preside.
Subject—Is the So-called "Sacrament of Pennance" taught in Dr. Cullen's Bible?
Does it not state, that until the twelfth century the form of the sacrament of penance was different from that now used by the Church of Rome? The following are his words:—"With regard to the form of the sacrament of penance, Father Morino proves by a great number of authorities that, as has been already said, the form, until the twelfth century, was deprecative, i.e., *may God absolve thee*."—Ltg. on Council of Trent, page 239—Dublin: Duffy.
Again, he writes—"The Doctors of Paris decided that the form, *Ego te absolvo—I absolve thee*, should be used."—Ibid.
If the form of the supposed sacrament of penance was first fixed by the Doctors of Paris, how can it be of Divine institution?
Is not the matter of a sacrament a sinful subject to the senses? The Church of Rome declares that "contrition, confession, satisfaction, are, *as it were*, the matter of the sacrament of penance." Are contrition and confession subject to the senses? If [illegible] have, how many? How many are to be given to the apostles to preach the gospel, which is to be received by faith, and not by the senses? Is [illegible] to be received by God?
Hear the words of St. Peter—"To him all the prophets give testimony, that by his name all receive remission of sins who believe in him."—Acts, x. 43, Roman Catholic Bible.
And, "Be it known, therefore, to you, men, brethren, that through Him forgiveness of sins is preached to you; and from all the things from which you could not be justified by the law of Moses. In him every one that believeth is justified."—Acts xiii. 38, 39, Roman Catholic Bible.
Roman Catholics are invited to attend.

ST. AUBYN MINERAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit, 2s. per share and 3s. per share on allotment. Unless 40,000 shares are subscribed for, the deposits paid will be returned in full.
Patron—R. R. Michell, Esq., Marazion.
Local Manager—Capt. Richards.
Bankers—Union Bank of London, Prince's-street.
Brokers—Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, 9, Warnford-court.
Offices—11, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.
This Company is formed for the purpose of re-working a very valuable mine in the west of Cornwall, hitherto known as Pemberthy Crofts.
The property is situate (as will be seen from the map accompanying the prospectus) in the midst of several very productive and important mines, among which may be more particularly mentioned Wheal, Charlotte Gryills, Tolvaddon, Trelowerth, and others.
Prospectuses, with full reports by Captains Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath Mines, Camborne; James Pope, of Wheal Bassett, Redruth; Richard Kendall, of Wheal Charlotte; and Michael Martin, late of Wheal Vor, can be obtained upon application to the brokers, or from the Secretary, at the office of the Company.

ST. AUBYN MINERAL COMPANY (Limited).
The Directors of this Company hereby give notice, that no applications for shares will be received after Tuesday, the 24th instant.
No. 11, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, E.C.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of humanity for support, to enable them to continue to carry out the objects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient progress.
The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that unless a humane public will come forward with that assistance which the society so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions for the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.
The smallest donation or subscription will be thankfully received by any of the committee; by the bankers, Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street; Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L. Gaynor; or by the honorary secretary.
(By order of the Committee)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.
Office, 48, Lower Sackville-street.
December, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
ATHLONE FAIR.
23rd and 24th JANUARY.
ON MONDAY, 23rd JANUARY,
A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN
(At the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares;)
Will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, DUBLIN, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.12 A.M.	Moyvalley,	6.23 A.M.
Clonsilla,	5.20 "	Hill of Down,	6.35 "
Lucan,	5.25 "	Kilucan,	6.50 "
Leixlip,	5.32 "	Mullingar,	7.15 "
Maynooth,	6.45 "	Clonbrown,	7.35 "
Kilcock,	5.55 "	Streamstown,	7.45 "
Ferns Lock,	6.2 "	Monte,	8.5 "
Enfield,	6.15 "		

And arrive in Athlone about half-past Eight o'clock Morning.
On Monday, 23rd, and Tuesday, 24th instant, Third Class Passengers will be booked from Athlone, by the Up Train leaving that Station at 3 p.m., and the Down Train leaving Athlone at 1.45 p.m., to the Stations at which these trains respectively call, as per Company's Time Tables.
N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Athlone for the conveyance of Cattle.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 19th January, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
PLOUGHING MATCH AT KILLUCAN,
On WEDNESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1860.
On Wednesday, 1st February, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Return Tickets, AT A
SINGLE FARE FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY,
Will be issued from all Stations to Killucan, and will be available for Return by any Train (according to Class), on the day of issue.
On Tuesday, 31st January, and Wednesday, 1st February, Horses and Ploughs for this Match will be carried Free from any Station to Killucan, and will be Returned Free on Wednesday, the 1st, and Thursday, the 2nd February, at Owners' risk, and on a written Certificate signed by the Secretary of the Westmeath Farming Society.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 10th January, 1860.

Sermon.

AGED FEMALE CHARITY.
THE ANNUAL SERMONS
on behalf of this Charity will be Preached (D.V.) in the WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, STH. ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1860,
At Twelve o'clock Noon,
By the Rev. WALLACE M'MULLEN,
and in the Evening, at Seven,
By the Rev. WILLIAM GORMAN,
when Collections will be made in support of the Widows' Almshouse, in Grantham-street, late Whitefriar-street.
The Trustees feel grateful to the friends of this humane Institution, by whose annual aid it has been supported 94 years, during which period many in the decline of life, reduced from a position of respectable competence, have been rescued from the calamities inseparably attendant on old age and poverty, and they hope this important charity may still be thought worthy of their accustomed mercy.
The benefactions of those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by any of the following:—Alderman Atkinson, College-green; Alderman Lambert, Grafton-street; David LaTouche & Co., Esqrs.; Rev. Dr. Apjohn, Centenary Chapel, Stephen's-green; J. L. Jones, 135, Stephen's-green; J. O. Bousall, Eldon-terrace, South Circular-road; A. Briscoe, Leinster-road, Rathmines; George Sykes, 8, Castle-street; Samuel M'Comas, Lr. Abbey-street; G. Sidford, 17, Nassau-street, Sub-Treasurer; and by C. Shaw, 3, Wellington-place, Clanbrassil-street, Treasurer.

Houses and Lands.

HANDSOME Cottage Residence, RATHGAR-ROAD, TO BE LET, newly and elegantly Furnished, or Unfurnished, as may be agreed on. This very desirable and attractive Villa contains Drawingroom, Diningroom, Four Bedchambers, Water Closet, Servants' Room, Kitchen, Pantry, China Closet, &c.; Garden, Stable, and Coach House attached. The entire in the best order, and suitable for the immediate reception of a respectable family. The air is most salubrious; the distance but two miles from the city, with Omnibuses passing the gate every quarter of an hour, and within a few minutes' walk of the Stillorgan Station at one end, and of Carrickmines at the other; besides which, in order fully to develope these beautiful Sites, the Railway Company have arranged to establish a Station on their line at the centre of Foxrock from the 1st September next. Omnibuses will ply between same and Kingstown for bathing, shopping, &c., as soon as the first twelve houses shall be fit for occupation. Several lots are already let, and some of the houses nearly finished. Lease, 900 years. N.B.—Superior Bricks, Stone, Lime, and Sand on the Lands, and will be given to the tenants on very moderate terms. Lithographed Maps, showing the New Roads, &c., and all further information, may be had from the Steward at Foxrock; Mr W. W. Bentley, Foxrock Lodge; or at Messrs. BENTLEY'S Offices, 110, Grafton-street, Dublin.

WANTED, AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, at KINGSTOWN, near the sea; several bedrooms indispensable. Rent not to exceed £35 per annum.
Apply to "L. B.," Office of this Paper.

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.
For address apply to "S. B M.," at the Office of this Paper.

Auction.

BOOKS—No. 8, D'OLIER-STREET.
Medical, Divinity, and Miscellaneous Books, Mahogany Bookcase, Pair of large Globes on Tripod, Modern Microscope, two superior Double Guns, by Manton and Purdey; Paintings and Engravings, with other items of general interest.
JOHN F. JONES begs to announce that he will SELL BY AUCTION,
At his Literary Sale-room,
No. 8, D'OLIER-STREET,
On MONDAY, January 23rd, and following Days,
A collection of Divinity and Miscellaneous Books, including the Library of the late Rev. Henry Martin, of Larne, with a select class of Medicine and Anatomy, on another account; together with a variety of miscellaneous effects.

Carriages &c.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
TO BE SOLD, at 11, Hardwicke-place, a large, roomy, Double BROUGHAM with Pole, Shafts, &c.; also, a PHAETON, with head in good order. Lowest price of Carriage, £26.

STEAM TO LONDON,
calling at Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, and Portsmouth,
THE STEAMSHIP FOYLE
is intended to sail from 46, North-wall, Dublin, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY, at Nine o'clock Morning.
For particulars apply at CAROLIN and EGAN'S, No. 20, Edenquay, or at the British and Irish Steampacket Company's Office, No. 46, North-wall, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

Money.

BILLS at Three Months, and other Securities Negociated Apply, by letter only, to "L. M.," 24, Gratton-street.

MONEY ADVANCED.
Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, can be accommodated with Cash, in small amounts and upwards, on Personal or other Security, at a moderate rate of interest, to be repaid by instalment, as may be agreed on. The amount advanced in full.
All business applications will be negociated, and early attention given.—Address to WILLIAM HYDE, 20, LAMPETER-ST REET, London S.

Insurances.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 WM. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
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STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq, Q.C. 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
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SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.
The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Assurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*
1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.
2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Inshrer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer; who has not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him, on age 29, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid.* Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.
4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents:
DUBLIN—AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
22 VIC., CAP. XXV.
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000.
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum
The Assets exceeds £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*
The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.
WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

Medical.

GALTRIM HOUSE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
BRAY, COUNTY WICKLOW.
Physician and Manager — EDWARD HAGHTON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., M.R.D.S., A.B., and Senr. Modr. in Natural Science, T.C.D.
Galtrim House (or Fairy Hill) is situated within twelve miles of Dublin, close to the Railway station; and but a short distance from the Dargle, Powerscourt Waterfall, the Glen of the Downs, and other far-famed beauties of the County Wicklow.
Immediately adjoining it Mr. Dargan has built the largest Turkish Bath in the British dominions, which communicates with the establishment by a private path.
The treatment is not confined to the use of Hydropathic remedies but comprises Baths, Shampooing, Medical Exercises, Galvanism, and Medicines, according as each class of remedies may be indicated by the nature of the complaint.
Trains arrive from Dublin almost every hour in the day.

TERMS:	
Entrance Medical Fee, -	£1 1 0
Treatment, with Board and Residence in the Establishment, -	2 0 0 to £3 0 0 per week
Companions, not under treatment,	1 10 0 " 2 10 0 "
Fires in Bed-rooms, -	0 1 0 per day.

NO EXTRA CHARGES.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS,
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Consulting Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Cards.

ECONOMY.
CHARLES HICKEY, Builder,
GEORGE'S-TERRACE, NORTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, undertakes the Cure of Smoky Chimneys on the most reasonable terms.
NO CURE, NO PAY.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY
JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c.
HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 9d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description, sold not in any quantity to suit purchasers.
AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

TABLE GLASS, BOHEMIAN GLASS
PARIAN VASES, FIGURES, & HYACINTH GLASSES.
JOHN CARRICK, 5, MARY'S-ABBEY.

CEMENT, ROMAN, PORTLAND
MASTIC, and PLASTER of PARIS.
JOHN CARRICK, 5, MARY'S-ABBEY.

WINDOW GLASS—CROWN, SHEET
PLATE, POLISHED, AND ROUGH.
JOHN CARRICK, 5, MARY'S-ABBEY.

GLASS SHADES—ROUND, OVAL, AND SQUARE
with Gilt, Black, and Inlaid Stands.
JOHN CARRICK, 5, MARY'S-ABBEY.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

JUVENILE CLOTHING.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.
Respectfully call the attention of their Customers to their present new and varied Stock of
BOYS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising all the leading Styles in
OVERCOATS, CAPES, WALKING AND EVENING DRESS, SCHOOL SUITS, &c.,
All of which M'B., C., and Co. can recommend with confidence.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s (same ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DERVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO THE UNMARRIED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ABOUT BEING MARRIED.
Their Wedding Cards for the Wedding Day Engraved and Printed in a style of elegance,
Wedding Envelopes of the Newest and Neatest Designs,
Embossed with Coats of Arms, Crests and Mottoes,
In Silver Tint or Plain.
Wedding Invitations, Notes, Dinner Cards, &c.,
Visiting Cards Engraved legibly and Printed with care.
Stone Seals and Services of Plate
Beautifully executed with Inscriptions, Coats of Arms, Crests, Mottoes and Initials, in Heraldic Precision.
Engraving and Lithographic Printing
For the various Professional and Commercial purposes, at
WILLIAM MASON'S,
18, CROW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Engraver and Lithographer to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, and the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The most extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.
KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY,
15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

J. O'GORMAN, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
52, WESTLAND-ROW.
Auctions, both Agricultural and otherwise, conducted in all parts of Ireland free of travelling charges.
Cash advanced on all descriptions of property sent in for sale.

JAMES REDINGTON
CARD.
AUCTIONEER,
HOUSE AND LAND AGENT,
RATH.
Auctions attended to in any part of the Country.

BEVERLY SMYTH, COAL IMPORTER
SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.
The best article supplied at the Lowest Market Rates. Safety Furniture Vans, Piano-Forte Vans, Floats, and Spring Carts on Hire Cheap, and at a moment's notice.
LIVERY STABLES and Sales by Commission, of Horses, Carriages &c., daily.
BEVERLY SMYTH, PROPRIETOR,
30, SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND,
54, DAWSON-STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES
FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

The CELEBRATED WINTER CONJOINT GARMENTS, made from one material in entire Suits, from 31s. 6d. The true-fitting Trousers and Vests, from 20s. Youths' School Suits, from 13s. 6d. Boys' Best Suit, from 9s. 6d. upwards. All these Conjoint Garments are made fashionably, and in the newest and best styles.

FOR CLERICAL GENTLEMEN.
Every description of Clothing kept ready made, or made to order, at very reasonable prices.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

CARPETS.
WM. FRY & CO.
Beg to announce that they have received a large assortment of the newest designs in
WILTON, BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, DUTCH, AND SAXONY CARPETS,
of which they solicit an inspection.
Well-seasoned FLOOR CLOTHS, from three-quarter yard to eight yards wide.
31, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
(Extending to 23, 24, 25, & 26, Fleet-street, and)
11, DOLIER-STREET.
FACTORY, 12, LOWER KEVIN-STREET.
N.B.—W. FRY & CO. beg to call attention to their New Patterns of VICTORIA FELT CARPETS, of which they have just received a large assortment.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—JAN. 19.

The English Funds have been again dull to-day. An advance took place in the afternoon prices, but, on the Bank of England raising their rate one-half per cent., the rate being now 3 per cent., the prices relapsed to the same as yesterday; the drain of gold necessitated this step, which has set in now very largely, and promises to continue. In this market Consols declined to 95 for cash and account, or one-eighth lower than yesterday, and presented a heavy appearance; New Threes were steady at yesterday's prices, but left off rather sellers, not quoted for account; neither Local nor Railway Debentures quoted to-day. In Railways—Ballymenas and Co. Downs for sale; Cork and Bandons wanted; Cork and Passages declined to 11¼, or 5s. lower than last; Belfast Junctions wanted; Drogheda steady; Kingstowns firm; Wicklows declined to 5¾, or a sixteenth lower; Dundalks steady; Cashel Stock steady at 113½; South-Easterns steady at 7; Killarneys steady; Midlands declined an eighth; Limericks advanced a sixteenth, the price being 26½; in Preference Shares—Co. Downs on sale; Drogheda steady; Wicklows wanted; Drogheda, class A and B, steady; Cashel 4 per cents. advanced to 100¼, or 5s. advance; Limerick 5 per cents. steady at 52; Bank of Ireland Stock sellers; Hibernian Banks steady; Nationals firm at 61; Royals steady at 23, 23½; Atlantic Steam Shares wanted, sellers at 4, 3½ offered for them; City of Dublin £100 Steam Shares declined to 95¾, or 5s. lower; British and Irish Steam Shares asked for; Redeemable Ship Building Shares, all paid, brought 51½ ex dividend; Glasgow Steam wanted; Dundalks for sale; Carysfort Mines wanted; Connorees firm at 15; General Mines declined to 4, or 10s. lower; Mining Company of Ireland sellers at 12¾ ex dividend, the last price cum dividend being 14; Wicklow Coppers for sale; Gas Shares wanted; Canal Stock firm at 47¼; Patriotics declined to 5¾ for cash, and 5¾ ½ for account, a decline of 5s. for the former, and 3s. 9d. for the latter; National Insurance for sale at 35. The Railway Returns for past week have been all good, and present an increase in all the lines, compared with same time last year.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 19.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols, Money, ...	95¼ ½
Account, ...	95¼ ¾
New Threes, ...	95¼ ¾

NOON PRICES.

Consols, Money, ...	95¼ ½
Account, ...	95¼
New Threes, ...	95¼ ¾

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols, Account, ...	95¼ ¾
Account, ...	95¼
New Threes, ...	95¼ ¾

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	95¼ ½
Consols, Account, ...	95¼ ¾
New Threes, ...	95¼

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols, Account, ...	95¼ ½
New Threes, ...	95½ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 29 ¾; Indian Scrip, 104¾ ½; Caledonians, 94¾; Eastern Counties, 57; Grand Trunks, 40 39½; Great Western Canada, 12¾ ½; Great Westerns, 69¾ ¾; London and North Western, 99¾ 8½ 9½; London and South Western, 97¾; Leeds Northern, 48¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39¾ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 94 ¼ ¾; York and North Midland, Company, 78½ ½. Consols very steady, and inactive, at 95½ to ¾. Bank meeting has not yet broken up. Nothing known about rate. Indian firm, 109 ¾ to ½. Shares dull, with lower prices, but are now a shade firmer. Very little doing. Canadian heavy. French easy.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—The Funds remain very quiet, at the slight reduction which took place yesterday. In the Share market, general dulness prevails; the Railway Share market, to-day, is inactive, and rather flat. Since the advance in the bank rate of discount was made known, there has been a trifling recovery from the lowest point of the morning.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, 228; Indian Scrip, 104¾ ½; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½; Caledonians, 94¾; Chester and Holyhead, 50½ 1½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½ 2½; Great Northern, 107¾ 8½; Glasgows, 81½ 2½; Great Northern, 107¾ 8½; Great Northern A., 96¼ ¾; Grand Trunk, 97 8; Great Western of Canada, 12¾ ½; Great Southern and Western, 112 114; Leeds Northern, 48¾ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38¾ 9½; South Eastern, 84¾ ¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101¾ ¾; London and North Western, 98¾ ½; London and South Western, 97½; Midland, 109¾ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 94½; York North Midland, 78½. Consols inactive, at 95¼ ¾. Shares all declined, and close very weak, at lowest quotation of day. Great Western and Canadians steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The funds to-day were heavy, the drooping tendency was confined in the afternoon by news of a further large withdrawal of gold. Some attention was also directed to the reported rejection by the Pope of the advice tendered him by the Emperor Napoleon. The reduction in Consols scarcely exceeded ¼ per cent. Indian Rupee paper was again in active demand, at a further considerable rise. The amount of gold withdrawn from Bank to-day for exportation was £103,000, making a total of £230,000, since the date of last return. Demand for money in commercial channels was by no means pressing, but the uncertainty respecting the action of the Bank rendered discount houses unwilling to take bills below 2½ per cent. At Bank the amount of business continue very moderate.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The gold withdrawals have been rather considerable to-day, and this circumstance, coupled with the intelligence that the Court of Rome intends definitely to oppose the view of the Emperor Napoleon, has produced flatness in the English Funds—the first quotation showing a decline of ¼, which was followed by another of like extent, just before the close. It is not believed there will be any alteration in the Bank rate of discount this week. The shipments of specie for India and China, on Friday will be between £500,000 and £600,000.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JAN. 19.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols ...	...	...	95
Ditto for Account 8th February,...	...	95 95¼	95
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	...	94¾ ¾

BANKS.

National Bank, £25 paid, account	...	...	61
Royal	...	...	23¼ 23

STEAM.

City of Dublin, £100 paid	...	...	98¾
Dublin and Liverpool Steam ship Building redeemable,	...	...	51½xd

MINES.

Connorree Mining Company of Ireland, limited	...	...	15s
General Mining Co of Ireland (Limited)	...	...	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Canal Company £100 paid...	...	...	47¾
Patriotic Insurance ...	...	...	5¾ ¾

RAILWAYS

Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, £20 paid	...	...	11¾
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid, account	...	...	5¾ ¾
Great Southern and Western Stock,	...	...	118¾
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny)	...	...	7
Midland Great Western	...	...	54¾
Waterford and Limerick,	...	...	26¾ ¾

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	...	...	10½ ¼
Ditto, Class B	...	...	10
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual			100¾
Waterford and Limerick, 5 per cent., redeemable			55¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st January. Monies to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Fri.	Sat.
3 per cent. consols.....	95¼	95¼	95¼	95	94¾	95¼
Ditto Account.....	95¼ ¾	95¼ ¾	95¼	95¼	95	
3 per cent. stock.....						
New 3 per cent. stock....	94¾	94¾ ¾	94¾	94¾ ¾		94¾
Ditto Account.....			94¾			
Bank Stock						

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	...	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany		Six p.m., daily.
America (New York and Bahamas) (Ll)	...	Six p.m., Jan. 20.
Newfoundland (G)	...	Ten a.m., Jan. 21.
America (New York), (S)	...	One p.m., Jan. 23.
West Coast of Africa (Ll)	...	Six p.m., Jan. 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* ... Marseilles, Constantinople, *via* Marseilles ...	...	Six p.m., Jan. 25.
America (Boston), (Q) ...	...	Ten a.m., Jan. 29.
America (New York), (S)	...	One p.m., Jan 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

It is absolutely necessary that communications intended for publication should, in every instance, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, for the private information of the Editor. We are anxious, when this necessary rule is complied with, to insert any communications that may be sent us on subjects of public interest.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, January 14th, amounted to 51,600 copies, making an average of 8,600 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 20TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily,
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, [Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—To-night—To commence at Eight o'clock. The Third (of Five) Grand Concert, under the patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Grand Morning Concert.—To-morrow—At Two o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"The Carrier of Havre," to conclude with the Pantomime "I'm King of the Castle, or Harlequin Prince Diamond and the Princess Brighteye."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Shadow on the Wall;" Pantomime "The Man in the Moon, or Daniel O'Rourke and the Eagle;" to conclude with "Love and Honour."

NOTICE
Mr. B. SWEENY takes leave to inform the inhabitants of BANAGHER and its neighbourhood that he has been appointed Agent for the disposal of the Morning Edition of the IRISH TIMES,
and that he is ready to receive subscribers at the same price for which it is sold in Dublin—viz.,
ONE PENNY EACH COPY.
To be had on the day of Publication at Four p.m.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—3 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

BENNETS, Minors } CHANCERY.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

WE have just received from our London Factory an entirely new and magnificent assortment of the latest Novelties in
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, NECKLETS, RINGS, PINS, &c., &c.,
Set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubys, Opals, and various other precious Gems, Pink, Coral, and Diamond Suits, plain Gold ornaments, now so fashionable: Silver and Electro-plate, &c.
Our Stock at present is one of the most varied and best selected in the City, and, being purchased in the London and Continental Markets for Cash, we are enabled to sell at prices not to be found at other houses.
M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
NO. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
The Boys' and Youths' section of this Department is now abundantly supplied with New Garments, for Winter Wear, in all the best styles and newest fabrics, Ready Made.
BOYS' SWISS SUITS,
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,
BOYS' DRESS SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
BOYS' HIGHLAND CAPES,
With Trousers, Vests, &c., in great variety.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.

THE FOUR GUINEA DRESS SUIT.
BROWNE AND PAYNE
Respectfully call the attention of Gentlemen about to order Dress or Wedding Suits, to their Black Dress Coat, White Marseilles Vest, and Black Dress Trousers, for FOUR GUINEAS.
This Suit will be furnished in a first-class manner, and will fully equal that charged Five Guineas by long-credit houses.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,
12 & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Are prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—

Fine Black Frock.....	63s.
Do. Vest.....	15s.
Do. Trousers.....	30s.

Which we can recommend and engage.
This important manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are entrusted to artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20.

THE appointment of Sir John Bradstreet to the Commission of the Peace has fluttered the Papal party with surprise, and filled all moderate men with indignation. The rabble which hissed the name of our Queen, and jeered the profession of loyalty, could hardly hope that the Irish Government would appoint to the administration of justice the man who sat silent amidst public manifestations of disloyalty. Paul Cullen cannot have supposed that Lord Carlisle or Lord Chancellor Brady would join so heartily with him in insulting the Emperor of the French. To check treason in his dominions—treason, working on the old, the young, and middle-aged, by the united action of a dangerous society, spreading through all ranks and classes in France, but whose movements are directed by the Propaganda at Rome, the Emperor was compelled to discountenance the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. No sooner had news of this bold and perilous measure reached Ireland than the Irish Executive hastened to prove their admiration of a confraternity which a Catholic Sovereign was compelled to censure by elevating Sir John Bradstreet to the Commission of the Peace, the Irish Government has at once shown its sympathy with disaffection, its approbation of a wide-spread confraternity under Jesuit direction, its feeble desire to bribe that party which it cannot propitiate, and its contempt, not only for all Protestant, but for all moderate opinion. What are the merits of Sir John Bradstreet? He is a Roman Catholic, and, consequently, moves in the line of political preferment. He was one of those who sat upon the platform, and left it to a Priest to interpret groans of disaffection to be the cheers of true and loyal men. He is President of a secret society, possessing a thousand agents and incalculable wealth, the produce of a curious decimal collection of lotteries and bequests, and whose members hold office in every department of the State. To elevate such a character is to insult the Justices of Ireland, to encourage disaffection, and to reward participation in a secret confederacy more dangerous than Ribbonism, because its agents are found in every walk of life.

There are but two ways in which such an appointment can be accounted for. On the one hand, we may suppose that the old system which led to the mutiny in India is to be adopted here. As Hindoo and Mahometan idolatries were honoured by Government patronage there, so Ultramontanism is decorated and advanced to power here. Ireland is to be surrendered to the worshippers of the Papacy, and the open expression of treason is to be quieted by the surrender of all principle.

To cheer for the Pope is harmless, to listen to derisive jests upon our Queen entitles to promotion. Henceforth we shall have crowds of competitors for the Commission of the Peace. What legal knowledge, the possession of a noble inheritance, cannot obtain may be readily procured by the associate of St. Vincent de Paul; and that the Irish Executive is hand in hand with the Papal, as distinguished from the Roman Catholic party, is readily seen from the conduct pursued towards a qualified candidate for the Commission of the Peace. Captain Balfe is a Roman Catholic gentleman, of large and ancient estate. His opinions are liberal, and consequently not Ultramontane. For three years he was placed on the judge's list of those who were recommended for the shrievalty of Roscommon County. Passed over in the two preceding years, he was placed first on the lists this present year by the judges who thus expressed their opinion of his fitness. This year also he was passed over, and, upon requesting to ascertain the reason, was, informed after some evasion, that he had perpetrated the crime of being present in a booth while one of his tenants tendered his vote against the Ultramontane candidate. In vain he denied that he ever spoke to the man, or influenced him directly or indirectly; in vain he assures the Government that he did not know even his personal appearance—it was enough that he was a moderate Roman Catholic, and, therefore, disqualified for even the troublesome office of Sheriff of the County.

We can account for the nomination of the President of St. Vincent de Paul in another way. There are dissensions in the Cabinet almost approaching to disruption. It is known that even a division took place, in which the advocates of the liberties of Italy were in a minority. It is by no means unlikely that the Russell-Palmerston Ministry will break up of itself early, if not before the meeting of Parliament, from internal discord. There is talk of a Romanising party, thoroughly in favour of the Papacy. The nominations made by the Irish branch are proof that its leaders are not averse to renew the Lichfield House Conspiracy, and bargain for power by a sacrifice of patronage to the Prelacy. The policy is evidently to render the administration of justice impossible in Ireland, by appointing men who, if present in a court, should be anywhere rather than on the bench, and to entail upon a Conservative Government the unavoidable necessity of purging the lists of the Commission of the Peace, before justice itself could be administered.

One thing is certain, there can no longer be (if there ever was) any Protestant sympathy with the present Government. Many, fully alive to the difficulty of the crisis, were willing to give a feeble Government what aid they could without forfeiture of principle. They saw with regret the Executive entering upon a vain endeavour to propitiate an insatiable and restless party. Much they forgave, for much had to be forgiven, but the appointment of Sir John Bradstreet can neither be excused nor tolerated. The promotion to the Magisterial bench of the President of the Confraternity of St. Vincent de Paul is too gross an outrage upon decency, Protestantism, and loyalty.

THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Our second edition of to-day, published at 12 o'clock, will contain a full report of the proceedings at the important meeting of the Church Education Society, held at Cork, yesterday afternoon.

The *Times* on the Return of Count Cavour to Power:—

Matters are righting themselves. Civilisation is once again marching ahead. Every event which now happens tends to dissipate doubts, to revive fainting hearts and to spread throughout Europe a comfortable confidence that peace, and order, and reasonable liberty are coming back to spread their influence over the civilised world. Might is once again on the side of right. The great intellects of the age and the honest minds of the age are assuming their proper places—peacefully and as of right, and not spasmodically and by violence. As in those etchings which illustrate some wild German story the triumph of the Good Principle is made apparent by the rage and frenzy of the demons who are disappointed of their prey, so in our Europe of to-day the noisy clashing of all our elements of ignorance and social ill serves but to testify how true must be the policy which is causing them such great disquiet. There are in this 19th century classes which represent what the mass of mankind was in the dark ages. There is in every Roman Catholic country in Europe the poor peasant who tills the earth, but is as untaught as the beast he drives; whose religion is but a superstition, as unreasoning and as uninformed as an African's fetish worship; who has animal combativeness, just as a dog or a game cock has animal combativeness, and whose voice and hand are at the command of the nearest master who can arouse his simple instincts. This crass herd of untaught human creatures is now made to give weight, by their hoarse chorus, to long tirades of frantic abuse which the priests are pouring forth against the quiet progress of truth. They have howled at every light which has risen upon the earth. Their pagan fathers howled at Christianity; they have howled at the philosophy which taught them that the world revolved; they have howled at education, they have howled at the Bible spread open to the people, and now they are howling at freedom. It is a noise, and nothing more; but when it comes loud and strong it testifies that some light is rising which their masters hate. It is contemptible to all our judgments, and to none is it more contemptible than to those who, scornfully denying the peasant's right of private judgment, yet call these demonstrations forth. But if we would be safe in treating them with scorn, we must marshal our intelligence, and place the proper men at the head of those who are labouring for the advancement of the human race.

It was quite time that the great experiment which is now being worked out in Italy should be relieved from the unfair condition of circumstances under which it was labouring. It was no trifling sacrifice of old pride, and ancient civic vanities, and long-cherished traditional dislikes, when Milan and Florence and Parma and Bologna resolved to stoop as their common object an annexation to Piedmont. Certainly it was not any special love for Piedmont or any special reverence for Turin which inspired them with this vehement desire. It was not that they desired to become Piedmontese, but that they yearned to become Italians. The straight stick might despise the crooked stick, and the long stick might hold the short stick in some contempt; but they knew that it was only by coming together that they could become a fact. There were but two men in Piedmont who understood this apparently obvious fact. One of these was Victor Emmanuel; the other man was Count Cavour. Count Cavour has been from the commencement of the transactions which have given shape and substance to the kingdom of Italy the Garibaldi of the Council Chamber. Through evil report and through good report, in rashness and in prudence, by right and sometimes by wrong, when some men hoped and when all other men despaired, Cavour was always labouring for Italy. He was not a Piedmontese, for he recklessly perilled all the interests of Piedmont for even a chance of Italian Unity. He was Italian, and nothing but Italian. He was not only the master worker, but he was the type of the cause of Italy. If Cavour was floating on the surface, the stream was running favourably; if Cavour had disappeared, he had been borne down by some current adverse to Italy. Villafranca came, and Cavour disappeared; and the Italians looked on in distrust, almost in despair. When the Congress was proposed, an interval of painful suspense intervened until it was known that Cavour was to go there for Piedmont. Then Italians embraced each other in the streets, and said with joy that all Italy would have a voice at Paris. It is not only Turin which cherishes the name of this man. Go to Milan or Florence, and look in any trinket shop—you will see, cut in cameos, and wrought in mosaics, and moulded in statuettes, and set in every species of breastpin or bracelet or brooch, a little stout figure which answers to no conception of Italian art. Every Italian, however, is indignant if you pronounce the delicate homage of wearing such an ornament ridiculous—for that is Cavour. There may be men who admire Fanti, or Farini, or Buoncompagni, but the Italian people recognise only Cavour and Garibaldi as the steadfast friends of Italy. In his absence nothing went well. When he went down, Italy went down. The Government of Piedmont became a Government of Piedmont, and nothing more. Miserable little selfish jobbers, who saw in a great revolution only a provincial opportunity; small men, whose only idea was to use the rest of Italy to the profit of Piedmont, and to find good places for particular Piedmontese;—these were the people who came to the surface when Cavour departed. The trial of the persistency and patriotism of Lombardy and the other provinces was very great. We have published warnings from time to time that such a state of things could not long continue. Milan and Florence could not shut their eyes and suffer for ever. No self-sacrifice in Cavour and Garibaldi could always hide the shameful slights and petty jealousy of which they were made the objects. Mazzini was creeping on to the scene, and lurked in the background; Como, Cremona, Crema, and the Duchies were all overshadowed by his influence, and there was great reason to fear that the patriotism of the Italians would snap under the tension of the Turin rule, or that their patience would be exhausted, and the apostles of violence would have their day.

Every danger of this kind is ended by the return of Cavour to his proper position at the head of the Sardinian Government. This fact is doubly significant, for it tells us not only that an Italian policy will henceforth rule in Turin, but also that an Italian policy will be permitted and protected from Paris. The arc of Italian rule is widening; what will it not soon comprehend? Venice we may hope to see become again Italian by purchase; but how will Naples fare when she is cut off from her natural allies—when she has no Austrian army in Italy to come to her assistance, and when the Pope is no longer able to keep her in countenance by acts of tyranny and deeds of blood? At this moment the King of Naples is acting as those confiding Neapolitans act who build their little white villas half way up Vesuvius. Ferdinand II. bates no one jot of his prerogative to do evil. We mentioned the other day the case of a young gentleman of mixed Neapolitan and English descent who had been arrested and cast into prison—an inoffensive young man, who took no part in politics. That young man is still in prison, unaccused, unexamined, and hopeless of release. We are told that, so far as it can be guessed, the cause of his arrest was as follows:—Last year the French and Sardinian Ministers at Naples illuminated their hotels in honour of the battle of Magenta. A crowd of Neapolitans gathered under the windows, and among the crowd was this young man. The armed police made an onslaught on the sightseers, wounded some, and made many prisoners. The prisoners were carried before a court-martial, who proposed to shoot them off-hand, and it is seriously affirmed that they were only prevented from doing so by the energetic representations of the French Minister. The young man to whose arrest we are alluding escaped, but, as it was thought probable that he had been remarked by some of the police agents, he left the Neapolitan territories for some time. Upon his return he was immediately arrested, and his house searched, but, as the authorities acknowledged, without finding in it any paper of a political character. Thus, some Neapolitan citizens were wounded, some were in danger of being shot, and one has, after a long interval, been arrested, simply for standing to look at the illuminated windows of a foreign Ambassador. How dry must be the elements of combustion laid up in such a kingdom as this, and how readily they will catch fire when Cavour shall bring his kindling influence close up to the frontier.

The *Globe* on the pamphlet published by a "Catholic Layman":—

A week or so back we were glad to read a letter which appeared in the columns of a contemporary, written by an English Roman Catholic of mark and standing, in which, in a few words, he declared that he, and such as he, could separate the spiritual from the temporal power of the Pope, and revere the one without upholding the other. Then Irish intelligence, fresh from the telegraph daily, was almost inducing us to believe that the faith of our Romanist fellow-subjects had well nigh absorbed their nationality. The Pope, the whole Pope, and nothing but the Pope. The Pope to be fought for against the members of his own fold, who would have no more of him as their temporal ruler—the Pope, to whose banner British subjects were to flock without the licence of their Sovereign.

Was the aggregate feeling of Romanism here? Mr. Petre, in the *Times*, told us No. Sir John Simeon has later in the same journal, written on the same side; and later still the question is argued fully, yet concisely, and in a Roman Catholic, yet English, spirit, by "A Catholic Layman," in a pamphlet just published by Ridgway. The writer shows how, from the disaffection of a people towards their previous ruler, the temporal power of the Popes arose: how, from popular election "it came to pass that the Seven Hills on which Romulus first marshalled the founders of the greatest empire of the world—the groves where Numa had received his inspirations—the city which had re-echoed the eloquence of Cicero, and witnessed the triumphs of Cæsar—which had smoked with the blood of Christian martyrs, and where the all but Christian piety of Aurelius had thrown a parting halo round the fading power of the Pagan, became vested in the successor of the humble fisherman of Galilee." He shows that Pope Gregory III. and his immediate successors did not blend their spiritual and temporal power; he quotes from Dr. Lingard struggles between later occupants of the chair of St. Peter and their disciples, and diplomatic relations between Pope Adrian and King Henry the Second anent Ireland; he quotes Daniel O'Connell and Lalor Shiel. And the pith of his argument is "that the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is in no way essential to his spiritual power, and that the latter is, in fact, entirely independent of it; that as a temporal sovereign he is responsible to his subjects, like any other Christian sovereign, for the just administration of his rule; that the people of the Romagna, or of other provinces, subject to such temporal sovereignty, have equal rights with other peoples to assist the redress of their own grievances, and that the immutable principles of law and justice cannot be made dependent upon the unfettered judgment and unquestioned benevolence of any temporal sovereign. Proud of my faith, still faithful to liberty," is the "Catholic Layman's" self, and, as we read him, accurate description. And if on the one hand we are painfully obliged to accept certain persons who have raised their voices to a shout across St. George's Channel, as a noisy type of certain of their co-religionists, we have, on the other, pleasure and consolation in regarding the views and opinions enunciated by the "Catholic Layman" as held and maintained by very many of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects, with whom he thinks in unison, and of whom he is not an unworthy mouthpiece. That there is no inconsistency in a good English citizen being a conscientious Roman Catholic is fairly deducible from the authorities cited by the "Layman," and to our fellow-countrymen, members of that faith, we would put this simple question—whether they would prefer to be the serfs of priests, or freemen solely adherent to their spiritual rulers in spiritual matters, and owing no temporal dominion beyond the rule of our Lady the Queen?

CONCERT IN THE ROTUNDO.

The third of the series of five grand concerts will take place this evening in the Rotunde. The talent and ability of the performers, and the excellent selection and varieties of the programme both combine to render the entertainment, in every respect, most attractive. A morning concert will take place at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, under the immediate patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.—54, Upper Sackville street.—There will be a meeting of this society on this (Friday) evening, when there will be recitations and readings by members. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock, by Peter Barlow, Esq., barrister-at-law, one of the vice-presidents. The meeting will be open to the public, on entry of name and address in visitors' book.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL TUAM.—The following letter has been addressed by Lord Plunket to the Editor of the *Tuam Herald*, on the subject of the late burning of the Christian Brothers' School, for which his lordship was about to seek compensation:—

Sir,—Having heard that some misapprehension exists as to the motive which led me to withdraw the presentment for compensation at the Dunmore Special Sessions, I beg to state that my sole motive in so doing was the fact of an informality in the serving of the notices.—Requesting you will publish this letter in your next paper, I remain your obedient servant, PLUNKET.

Palace, Tuam, January 13th, 1860.

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR, JAN. 18.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt, arrived yesterday afternoon on a visit to her Majesty.

The following visiters also arrived at the Castle:—His Excellency the French Ambassador and Countess de Persigny, the Marquis of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil, the Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor, Lord and Lady John Russell, the Right Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Walpole, Major-General Sir Harry Jones, and Major-General Wylde.

In addition to the visiters who arrived in the afternoon, her Majesty's dinner party included their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Alice, Viscount Sydney, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Sir James Clark, and Captain Gray.

The band of the 1st Life Guards played during dinner.

Her Majesty's private band performed in the Drawing-room.

The Queen, with the Princess Alice, walked in the grounds of the Castle this morning.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out shooting, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Grosvenor, and Viscount Sydney. In attendance were Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish, Colonel F. H. Seymour, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby.

Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady-in-Waiting to her Majesty.

Among those specially invited by the Emperor to the approaching Imperial hunting party is Mr. H. Marshall, formerly editor of the *Field*.

The Countess of Sefton and Lady Cecilia Molyneux have left London on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Verulam, at Gorhambury Park, Herts.

The Earl and Countess of Spencer have been entertaining a large party at Althorp during the past week. On Thursday the festivities included a series of *tableaux vivans*, followed by the farce of "The Rough Diamond," and concluding with a ball.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., and Mrs. Cardwell have arrived at the Oatlands Park Hotel, from Windsor.

The Countess of Craven and the Ladies Craven have left London on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Verulam, at Gorhambury Park, Herts.

Captain Robert Trotter Knox, late of the 32nd Light Infantry, has left Killyn Rectory, county of Limerick, to join the 90th Light Infantry, into which regiment he has exchanged, and which is stationed in Oude, Bengal.

THE LEVEE.—The name of the Rev. John Garrett, Vicar of St. Paul, near Peazaun, was omitted by mistake from the list of the clergy who attended the Levee on Wednesday last.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

The first Drawingroom for the season took place at the Castle last evening.

His Excellency entered the Throne-room shortly after 9 o'clock, attended by the following officers and ladies of the household:—

The Private Secretary—John Hatchell, Esq.

The State Steward—Lieutenant-Colonel the Viscount St. Lawrence.

The Comptroller—George Bagot, Esq.

The Gentleman Usher—Frederick Willis, Esq., and Mrs. Willis.

The Chamberlain, Paget Butler, Esq., and Mrs. Butler.

The Vice Chamberlain—The Hon. Henry Leeson.

The Gentleman in Waiting—Lord Otho Fitzgerald.

The Gentlemen at Large—Lowry Balfour, Esq., and Robert Williams, Mrs. and Miss Williams.

His Excellency's first Chaplain and Dean of the Chapel Royal—The Very Rev. the Dean of Ardagh, and Mrs. Tighe.

The Assistant Private Secretaries—Walling Everard and Walter Creagh, Esqrs.

Aides-de-Camp—The Hon. Leopold Agar Ellis, Captain Claude Lascelles, Lieutenant A. P. Cockerell, Major F. R. Foster, Captain N. Shuldham, Captain W. Moore, Captain R. F. Butler, Lieutenant A. Donaldson, Lieutenant E. A. Benga, and Ensign A. F. W. Gore.

Templemore; Nugent, Louisa Thompson, Annie Thompson, Maria Traill, Kyle, Dyke House; Catherine Mears, O'Berne, Whyte (presented), Donaldson, Nora O'Neill, Mary Donaldson, O'Neill, Cramer Roberts, Meredith, Caltheson, Annie Clarke Mostyn, Adelaide Mears, Charlotte Mears, Louisa Kyle, Agnes Kirwin and Miss Kirwin, Brophy (presented), Charlotte Fannin (presente d) Miss Fannin, Georgina Ball, Shirley Ball, King, Skerrett. Co. Clare (presented), Kane, Upper Fitzwilliam-street; Edwards, Ferguson, Traill, Ryad, Kate O'Hagan, Elizabeth Sophia Kyle, Dunleary; Florence, Lyle Jeannie Fletcher, A. de Montmorency, Pugh, Marian Frome and Miss Frome, M. Murphy and Miss Murphy, Martin, (presented), Magee, Martin, Blake (presented), Sabine Kelly, Behan, MacDonnell, Shedden (presented), Power, Lambert, French, Hime, Robinson (presented), J. French and Miss Phebe Barrow, Henrietta Hendrick and Miss Hendrick, France Barrow, Miss Barrow, Frances Adye Curran and Miss Adye Curran, Carey, Lynch, Blake, Edward Danne, Barrow, Guinness.

LADIES' DRESSES.

The Lady Mayoress—Train and corsage of beautiful velours Imperatrice blanc, lined with white marceline, and ornamented with tulle bouillonnes, fern and silver wheat; petticoat of rich white glace, with three double skirts of tulle, caught up with bouquets of fern and silver, en suite. Headdress—Wreath of fern and silver feathers, veil of silver tulle; ornaments; pearls.

The Countess of Charlemont—Train and corsage of rich black poult de soie, lined with black gros de Naples, trimmed tastefully with guipure lace; corsage trimmed to correspond; petticoat, two jupes of black embroidered tulle over black glace silk. Headdress—Black Brussels lace and violet flowers, court plume and lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

The Viscountess Castlerosse—Court dress, composed of body and train of the richest white Irish poplin lined with satin, and trimmed with mauve velvet and white, blonde; petticoat, of white satin, covered with skirts of tulle illusion, arranged in festoons, with bouquets of water-lilies. Headdress—Wreath of water-lillies, Brussels lace, lappets and feathers—Ornaments —Diamonds.

Lady Fetherstone, Prospect, Enniscorthy—Corsage and train of glace pure, lined with white gros de Naples, and tastefully trimmed with bouillonnes of white tulle d'Navarre, and bouquets of pearls and finest flowers; jupe of glace pure and bouquets of flowers. Headdress—Court plume and lappets. Ornamentae—Pearls.

The Lady Talbot de Malahide—Train and corsage of lavender moire antique, lined with white glace, trimmed with Brussels lace and gold Zouave cord, bouquets of pink, rose, and white tulle, jupe of gold and white grenadine over white silk. Headdress—Handsome wreath, feathers, and lappets. Ornaments—diamonds.

Lady Killeen, Killeen Castle—Train and corsage of rose taffeta lined with lintestring, and trimmed with bouffants of tulle illusion, and nœuds of satin ribbon; corsage trimmed with Brussels lace, pink tulle, and satin ribbon; petticoat, three flounces of magnificent Brussels lace over jupes of pink tulle and glace silk. Headdress—A tiara of diamonds, with pink lily, court plume and lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

Lady M'Mahon—Train and corsage of magnificent moire de ciel, trimmed with the same, with flounces of Brussels point. Headdress—Feathers, lappets, and diamonds; ornaments; diamonds.

Lady Burke, Dublin Castle-Train and corsage of rich white brocaded poplin, trammed with tulle and satin ribbon, petticoat to correspond; jupons of white glace silk and Limerick lace flounces. Headdress—Rich plume, lappets, flowers, &c.; ornaments, diamonds.

The Hon. Mrs. Kean—Train and corset of the richest rose de roi satin cuit, lined with white marceline, tastefully trimmed with silver tulle, silver fringe, and blonde lace; corsage trimmed with blonde lace and silver to correspond; petticoat trimmed with bouillonnes of illusion tulle, with other jupes of white glace pure, the Vandyked points trimmed with ruched ribbon and silver gimp, the entire over a white silk slip. Headdress—Pink rose bouquet with silver wheat, silver tulle, veil and court plume; ornaments, diamonds.

The Honourable Miss Montmorency—Presentation train of white glace silk, trimmed with bouillonnes of tulle and silver ribbon, jupe of silver and white tarlatan over glace silk. Headdress—Flowers, lappets, and feathers. Ornaments—Pearls.

Mrs. Cruise, Fitzwilliam-place—Train and corsage of the richest black Lyons velvet, lined with Florence, and trimmed with gold cordon and Brussels lace; petticoat of magnificent tulle, caught up with bouquets of fern and silver, en suite. Headdress—Wreath of fern and silver feathers, veil of silver tulle; ornaments; pearls.

The Countess of Charlemont—Train and corsage of rich black poult de soie, lined with black gros de Naples, trimmed tastefully with guipure lace; corsage trimmed to correspond; petticoat, two jupes of black embroidered tulle over black glace silk. Headdress—Black Brussels lace and violet flowers, court plume and lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

The Viscountess Castlerosse—Court dress, composed of body and train of the richest white Irish poplin lined with satin, and trimmed with mauve velvet and white, blonde; petticoat, of white satin, covered with skirts of tulle illusion, arranged in festoons, with bouquets of water-lilies. Headdress—Wreath of water-lillies, Brussels lace, lappets and feathers—Ornaments —Diamonds.

Lady Fetherstone, Prospect, Enniscorthy—Corsage and train of glace pure, lined with white gros de Naples, and tastefully trimmed with bouillonnes of white tulle d'Navarre, and bouquets of pearls and finest flowers; jupe of glace pure and bouquets of flowers. Headdress—Court plume and lappets. Ornamentae—Pearls.

The Lady Talbot de Malahide—Train and corsage of lavender moire antique, lined with white glace, trimmed with Brussels lace and gold Zouave cord, bouquets of pink, rose, and white tulle, jupe of gold and white grenadine over white silk. Headdress—Handsome wreath, feathers, and lappets. Ornaments—diamonds.

Lady Killeen, Killeen Castle—Train and corsage of rose taffeta lined with lintestring, and trimmed with bouffants of tulle illusion, and nœuds of satin ribbon; corsage trimmed with Brussels lace, pink tulle, and satin ribbon; petticoat, three flounces of magnificent Brussels lace over jupes of pink tulle and glace silk. Headdress—A tiara of diamonds, with pink lily, court plume and lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

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The Hon. Mrs. Kean—Train and corset of the richest rose de roi satin cuit, lined with white marceline, tastefully trimmed with silver tulle, silver fringe, and blonde lace; corsage trimmed with blonde lace and silver to correspond; petticoat trimmed with bouillonnes of illusion tulle, with other jupes of white glace pure, the Vandyked points trimmed with ruched ribbon and silver gimp, the entire over a white silk slip. Headdress—Pink rose bouquet with silver wheat, silver tulle, veil and court plume; ornaments, diamonds.

The Honourable Miss Montmorency—Presentation train of white glace silk, trimmed with bouillonnes of tulle and silver ribbon, jupe of silver and white tarlatan over glace silk. Headdress—Flowers, lappets, and feathers. Ornaments—Pearls.

Mrs. Cruise, Fitzwilliam-place—Train and corsage of the richest black Lyons velvet, lined with Florence, and trimmed with gold cordon and Brussels lace; petticoat of magnificent tulle, caught up with bouquets of fern and silver, en suite. Headdress—Wreath of fern and silver feathers, veil of silver tulle; ornaments; pearls.

Miss Plunkett, Fitzwilliam-place—Presentation train of white moire Francais, beautifully ornamented with bouffants of tulle, fern and frosted primrose, corsage to correspond; petticoat of rich white glace, with skirts of embroidered tulle, caught up with bouquets of fern and primrose. Headdress—Wreath of fern and primrose, feathers and blonde lappets, ornaments, pearls.

Miss Burke, Dancsfield—Presentation train and corsage of rich white glace, lined with taffetas, and trimmed with bouquets of green and white woodberry, and tulle bouffants; petticoat, skirts of frosted tarletan over white silk. Headdress—Frosted lilies, feathers, and tulle lappets, ornaments amethysts.

Mrs. Murphy, Kilcairn—Train of magnificent black moire antique, lined with white marcelline, and trimmed with rich black lace corsage, satin, ornamented with nœuds of velvet petticoat of violet satin, with berthe of black lace to correspond; and black lace, en tablier. Headdress—Court plume, black velvet and diamonds, lace lappets, ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Murphy, Kilcairn—Court train of rich white glace, lined with taffetas, and trimmed with bouffants of embroidered tulle and gold beads; petticoat of white glace, with skirts of white and cerise tarletan. Headdress—Cerise roses, feathers, and lappets, ornaments, diamonds.

Miss M. Murphy, Kilcairn—Court train of rich white glace, lined with taffetas, and trimmed with bouffants of embroidered tulle and gold beads; petticoat, alternate flounces of white and green glace. Headdress—Bandeau of velvet, feathers, and tulle lappets, ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Hurly, Bridge House, Tralee—Manteau de cour of glace, la Reine Marguerite, beautifully trimmed with tulle bouillonnes, and soft white roses; petticoat, deux jupes of moire glace, caught up at intervals with nœuds of ribbon. Headdress—Flowers, court pinme, and lappets, ornaments rubies and diamonds.

Mrs. Dr. Adams—Train and corsage of rich white glace silk, with bouillonnes of silver tissue; petticoat—silver moire antique. Headdress—Silver flowers, feathers, and lappets, ornaments, gold.

Miss Grundy—Train and corsage of rich white glace silk, with bouillonnes of gold tissue; petticoat, rich white glace with three jupes of Areophene. trimmed with plaiting araire. Headdress—Flowers, feathers, and lappets, ornaments. gold.

Miss Guinness—Train and corsage of rich white glace silk, trimmed with bouillonnes of tulle and snow drop; petticoat, rich white glace silk, with three jupes of Areophene, chatelaine snow drop. Headdress—Flowers, feathers, and lappes, ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. O'Malley—Train and corsage of rich white glace silk; trimmed with draperies of tulle, cerise and white flowers; petticoat, white glace silk, with bouillonnes of tulle, chatelain, cerise, and white flowers. Headdress—Flowers, feathers, and lappets, ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Bellett—Train and corsage of rich white brocatelle silk, trimmed with bouillonnes of tulle and cerise roses. petticoat of rich white glace silk, with three jupes of real white blonde. Headdress—Flowers, feathers, and lappets, ornaments, gold.

Miss L'Estrange, Dawson-street—Train and corsage of richest white glace, beautifully trimmed with tulle buffants, frosted woodbine, narcissus, and primroses; petticoat, of deux jupes of silver tarletan over white glace. Headdress—Wreath of primroses, narcissus, and ostrich feathers; veil, of silver tulle, ornaments, emeralds and diamonds.

Mrs. Francis Brady, Leeson-street—Court train of moire antique gris, trimmed with rich Spanish lace, corsage with berthe of Spanish lace to correspond; petticoat, small flounces of rich white glace, terminating at the waist. Headdress—Bandeau of black velvet, diamonds and ostrich feathers, lace lappets, ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Burke, Dancsfield—Presentation train and corsage of rich white glace, lined with taffetas, and trimmed with bouquets of green and white woodberry, and tulle bouffants; petticoat, skirts of frosted tarletan over white silk. Headdress—Frosted lilies, feathers, and tulle lappets, ornaments amethysts.

Mrs. Murphy, Kilcairn—Train of magnificent black moire antique, lined with white marcelline, and trimmed with rich black lace corsage, satin, ornamented with nœuds of velvet petticoat of violet satin, with berthe of black lace to correspond; and black lace, en tablier. Headdress—Court plume, black velvet and diamonds, lace lappets, ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Murphy, Kilcairn—Court train of rich white glace, lined with taffetas, and trimmed with bouffants of embroidered tulle and gold beads; petticoat of white glace, with skirts of white and cerise tarletan. Headdress—Cerise roses, feathers, and lappets, ornaments, diamonds.

Miss M. Murphy, Kilcairn—Court train of rich white glace, lined with taffetas, and trimmed with bouffants of embroidered tulle and gold beads; petticoat, alternate flounces of white and green glace. Headdress—Bandeau of velvet, feathers, and tulle lappets, ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Hurly, Bridge House, Tralee—Manteau de cour of glace, la Reine Marguerite, beautifully trimmed with tulle bouillonnes, and soft white roses; petticoat, deux jupes of moire glace, caught up at intervals with nœuds of ribbon. Headdress—Flowers, court pinme, and lappets, ornaments rubies and diamonds.

Mrs. Dr. Adams—Train and corsage of rich white glace silk, with bouillonnes of silver tissue; petticoat—silver moire antique. Headdress—Silver flowers, feathers, and lappets, ornaments, gold.

Miss Grundy—Train and corsage of rich white glace silk, with bouillonnes of gold tissue; petticoat, rich white glace with three jupes of Areophene. trimmed with plaiting araire. Headdress—Flowers, feathers, and lappets, ornaments. gold.

Miss Guinness—Train and corsage of rich white glace silk, trimmed with bouillonnes of tulle and snow drop; petticoat, rich white glace silk, with three jupes of Areophene, chatelaine snow drop. Headdress—Flowers, feathers, and lappes, ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. O'Malley—Train and corsage of rich white glace silk; trimmed with draperies of tulle, cerise and white flowers; petticoat, white glace silk, with bouillonnes of tulle, chatelain, cerise, and white flowers. Headdress—Flowers, feathers, and lappets, ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Bellett—Train and corsage of rich white brocatelle silk, trimmed with bouillonnes of tulle and cerise roses. petticoat of rich white glace silk, with three jupes of real white blonde. Headdress—Flowers, feathers, and lappets, ornaments, gold.

Miss L'Estrange, Dawson-street—Train and corsage of richest white glace, beautifully trimmed with tulle buffants, frosted woodbine, narcissus, and primroses; petticoat, of deux jupes of silver tarletan over white glace. Headdress—Wreath of primroses, narcissus, and ostrich feathers; veil, of silver tulle, ornaments, emeralds and diamonds.

Mrs. Francis Brady, Leeson-street—Court train of moire antique gris, trimmed with rich Spanish lace, corsage with berthe of Spanish lace to correspond; petticoat, small flounces of rich white glace, terminating at the waist. Headdress—Bandeau of black velvet, diamonds and ostrich feathers, lace lappets, ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Plunkett, Haddington-road, Kingstown—Train and corsage of rich white glace, ornamented with tulle, bouillonnes, nœuds of black velvet, and gold; petticoat, twelve flounces of white tulle, trimmed with black velvet over white glace. Headdress—Court plume, bandeau of black velvet and gold, lappets of tulle, ornaments, pearls.

Miss Burke—Presentation train and corsage of white glace, tastefully ornamented with tulle, bouquets of white roses and heath; petticoat, skirts of white reophane, with bouquets en suite. Headdress—Wreath of fern and heath, feathers, and silver veil, ornaments, pearls.

Mrs. Preston, Ballinter, Navan—Train and corsage of the richest Amaranthus crystalline silk, lined with gros de Naples, trimmed with pompadour lace and pearl agraffes; corsage en suite, richly ornamented with pearls and diamonds; petticoat of white satin, with a double jupe of the same lace, looped with flowers and pearl agraffes. Headdress of velvet, feathers and lappets to correspond, with sprays and stars of diamonds and pearls; necklace of pearls, with large diamond cross; rest of the ornaments the same.

Miss Preston—Presentation train and corsage of the richest white taffeta, lined with gros de Naples, trimmed with festoons of silver tulle and French blonde, alternated with bouquets of the finest white frosted lilies and roses; corsage to correspond, richly trimmed with pearls, silver tulle, and French blonde; petticoat of glace, with a double jupe of tulle and frosted flowers. Headdress—White frosted wreath, studded with diamonds, feathers, and silvor tulle veil; ornaments, diamonds and collar of gold.

Mrs. Perrin, Rutland-square—Train and corsage of ruby, broche lined with gros de Naples, trimmed with Maltese lace; corsage to correspond; petticoats of white satin and lace flounces. Headdress—Rich French blonde lappets and feathers. Ornaments—Diamonds and pearls.

Miss M. Perrin—Train corsage of blue tabinet (manufactured by Fry and Co.), lined with silk, trimmed with bouillonnes of tulle, and silver lily of the valley; corsage to correspond; petticoat of white satin, with lace flounces and silver flowers. Headdress—Feathers and lappets; ornaments, pearls.

Miss Lloyd, St. Anne's, Newtown-Forbes—Train and corsage of white glace trimmed with tulle, blonde, and ribbon, looped with white-frosted fern leaves; corsage to correspond; petticoat, white glace and tarletan, double jupe looped with ribbon and flowers. Headdress—Feathers and lace lappets; ornaments, pearls.

Miss Kate Lloyd—The same.

Miss Monahan, Fitzwilliam-square—Train and corsage of richest cell blue glace silk, trimmed blue tulle and French satin ribbons, jupons of same, glace silk and bouillioned talle, with bouquets of blue Narcissus and silk currants, &c. Head dress—Blue and silver wreaths to correspond, feathers and lappets; ornaments, rich diamonds.

Miss Jane Monahan (presented)—Train and corsage of richest white glace silk, trimmed ruches of white and pink, berthe of white tulle and wreathed silk, pink new blown roses and white lily; jupon of same glace silk with bouillonned tulle and bouquets, &c. Headdress—White lily and pink roses, with ostrich plume and lappets; handsome ornaments.

Miss Ireland, of Galway (presented)—Train and corsage of richest white brocaded silk, white tarletan over satin jupon, with handsome bouquets of white and pink. Headdress—Wreaths, plume and lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

Miss O'Reilly, Dawson-street.—Train and corsage richest French moire antique, trimmed with white tulle, and gold, jupe of richest white brocaded silk, berthe, rich Honiton bouquets, &c. Headdress—Gold and lilies, Honiton lappets, plumes, &c.; ornaments, diamonds.

Miss King, 3, Waterloo-road—Train and corsage of richest white glace silk, lined with white marcelline, and tastefully trimped with bouillonnes of tulle and double ruches of satin ribbon; petticoat of white glace, under three skirts of silver and white tarletan, looped up with bouquets of camelia, japonica, azaleas, and silver wheat. Headdress—Ostrich feathers, Maltese lace lappets, wreath of camelias, and azaleas; ornaments, pink topazes and gold.

Mrs. Meldon, Casino—Court train of rich black moire antique, lined with poult de soie, trimmed with puffings of tulle and bouquets of cerise soft roses; petticoat gris perle satin, puffings of tulle and cerise roses, with three volants of black Cambray lace, looped with bouquets of roses. Headdress—Coral and cerise roses, Cambray lace, lappets and plume of ostrich feathers; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Hughes—Train and corsage of the richest white chene moire antique, lined with white Florence, trimmed with ruches of crepe, blonde and soft roses; corsage, crepe folds, blonde lace, and bouquet of soft roses; petticoat, two jupes of bouillonne tulle, over white poult de soie, agraffed with bouquets of soft pink roses and verdure. Headdress—Composed of black velvet, pink roses, court plume, and silver lappets; gold ornaments.

Miss Hughes (presented)—Train and corsage of rich white taffeta glace, lined with white marceline, tastefully trimmed with ruches of white crape and blonde lace; corsage trimmed with blonde lace and tulle to correspond; petticoat, two jupes of bouillonne tarare muslin, over white glace silk, trimmed with nœuds of white taffeta ribbon. Headdress—Court plume and blonde lappets; ornaments, pearls.

Mrs. Tuffnell, Mount-street—Train and corsage of Azof green moire antique, trimmed with rich Baveux blonde, bouillonnes of green tulle and gold Zouave cord, jupe of white lace over white silk, looped with bouquets. Headdress—A handsome wreath of fern leaves, feathers and lappets. Ornaments—Diamonds and rubies.

Miss Fannin—Train and corsage of white glace silk, trimmed with blue and silver jups of white grenadine. Headdress—Blue and silver flowers, feathers and lappets. Ornaments—Tourquoise and gold.

Miss Bomford, Ferrans, county Meath, and 17, Lower Dominick-street—Train and corsage of rich azure blue watered glace, handsomely trimmed with Maltese lace, and bouquets of blush roses, wreath and bouquet to correspond, jupe of silver and white tarlatan. Headdress—Feathers and lappets. Ornaments—Tourquoise and gold.

Mrs. Blake, Fitzwilliam-square—Train and corsage of Neptune green satin, handsomely trimmed with tulle and mauve passion flowers; wreath and bouquet to correspond, jupe of gold and white tarletan over glace silk. Headdress—Feathers and lappets. Ornaments—Emeralds.

Miss Blake, Fitzwilliam-square—Presentation train and corsage of white glace, elegantly trimmed with bouillonnes of tulle and silver bouquets of wild roses; petticoat of snow-flaked tarlatan, with handsome chatelaine of wild roses and fern leaves. Head dress to match—Feathers and lappets. Ornaments—Pearls.

Mrs. Hamilton Woods, Whitestown House, Balbriggan—Train and corsage of black moire antique, trimmed with Brussels lace and nœuds of satin ribbon; petticoat of Brussels net over black glace. Headdress—Wreath, feathers and lappets; ornaments, jet and diamonds.

Miss Hamilton Woods—Presentation train and corsage of rich white glace, tastefully trimmed with bouillonnes of tulle and pearl tassels; jupe of snow-flaked tarlatan ever glace. Headdress—Wreath and bouquet of wild roses and clematis; Ornaments—Pearls.

Mrs. Lentaigne—Train and corsage of rich pink brocade handsomely trimmed with tulle, ribbons and flowers; berthe of Irish point lace; petticoat, three jupes of Irish lace over white glace silk. Headdress—Point lappets, feathers and diamonds; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Cahill, Ballyconra—Train and corsage of silver grey moire antique, richly trimmed with Irish lace, cerise velvet and flowers, berthe to correspond; petticoat of white glace silk, with rich flounces of applique lace. Headdress—Feathers, applique lappets, flowers, and pearls; ornaments, pearls.

Mrs. Shirley Ball—Train and corsage of blue moire anqtiue trimmed with very handsome Brussels lace and ruches of ribbon; petticoat of white glace silk, ornamented with three flounces of Brussels lace, raised on the left side with roses and green foliage. Headdress—Lappets, feathers, and diamonds.

Miss Ball—Train, rich gold coloured glace silk, tastefully trimmed with French tulle and bows of satin ribbon; corsage draped with tulle, Limerick lace, and wreath of silver flowers crossing over the shoulder; petticoat of white glace silk, double skirt of Limerick lace, the upper skirt raised with roses and green foliage. Headdress—Wreath of red roses, lace lappets, and feathers; ornaments, pearls and gold bracelets.

Miss Georgey Ball—Same as sister.

Mrs Edward Dix—Train and corsage of French chene pompadour silk, handsomely trimmed with blond tulle and mauve velvet; petticoat of white glace silk, with magnificent Honiton lace flounce, and ruches of ribbon. Headdress—Feathers, Honiton lappets and flowers; ornaments, tourquoise.

Miss Curtis, Glasnevin Lodge and Iceford train and corsage of rich white glace silk, handsomely trimmed with tulle ribbon, ruches and flowers; petticoat of white glace, with flounces of Venetian point. Headdress—Feathers pearls, and point lappets; ornaments, pearl.

Miss Rosa Curtis' (presentation) train and corsage of white glace, trimmed with rushes of ribbon and flowers; petticoat three jupes of tarlatane, over white glace silk. Headdress—Tulle veil and flowers; ornaments, pearls.

Mrs. Drake, Rorrister, Trim—Train and corsage of rich maize coloured poult de soie, handsomely trimmed with tulle and flowers, berthe to correspond; petticoat of white moire antique, with rich Limerick lace skirt and tunic. Head dress—Feathers, flowers, and Limerick lace lappets; ornaments, amethysts and topaz.

Miss D'Arcy, Raheny and Merrion-square—Train of white corded silk, handsomely trimmed with bouillonnes of tulle and hyacinth, jupe of white satin, with Limerick lace flounces and tunic; corsage to match. Headdress—Tulle lappets, wreath of hyacinth and silver, with court plume; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Arthur G. Ryder, The Abbey, Tipperary—Train and corsage of the richest gris, perle, gros Royale, trimmed with rich white blonde lace; petticoat, jupons of white Lyons tulle berthe, bouillonnes of tulle and bouquet of finest flowers. Headdress—Court plumes, lappets, and pearls.

Mrs. Clarke, Lower Mount-street—Train and corsage of richest maize Irish poplin (manufactured specially by Messrs. Fry and Co.), lined with white Florence, and trimmed with bouillonns of tulle, and agraffed with narcissus and gold; petticoat of white gros Royale, with two superb volants of Limerick lace. Headdress—Court plume, lappets, narcissus, and gold; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Hamilton, Steeven's Hospital—Train and corsage of superb moire antique, colour grosielle, lined with white silk, and trimmed with bouillonnes of white tulle, a la pompadour, sprinkled with gold; corsage and berthe, a la pompadour and gold, jupe of the richest white glace, with two magnificent volants of costly lace. Headdress—Court plume, lappets, and gold wheat; ornaments, pearls and diamond necklace.

Miss Stafford, 30, Hardwicke-street—Train and corsage of richest white glace silk, lined with white marcelline, and tastefully trimmed with bouillonnes of white tulle and bouquets of white ribbon jupe of white glace, with three volants of tarletan, agraffed with chatelaines of white ribbon. Headdress—Court plume, lappets; ornaments, pearls.

Miss Janet Stafford—Same as sister.

Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Sidney House, Cork—Corsage and train of the most superb moire imperatrice, lined with white marcelline, and trimmed with the most costly court ostrich feathers, agraffed with bouquets of soft black velvet and diamonds; petticoat of the richest white poult de soie, covered with two volants of rare lace, finest Brussels. Headdress—Court plume lappets and black velvet, intermixed with diamonds—diamond necklace.

Miss Fitzgibbon, Sidney House—Presentiion corsage and train of rich white glace silk, lined with white marcelline, bouillonnes of Lyons tulle and bonquets of soft roses, azaleas and snowdrops, doublure of rich white glace silk, with three jupes of Lyons tulle and chatelaines of white roses, azaleas and snowdrops. Ornaments—Lappets, feathers, pearls, and gold.

Miss M. Beare—Corsage and train of Irish poplin, colour sapphire blue, lined with white Florence, jupons of white tulle, ornamented with nœuds of finest flowers. Headdress—Lappets and feathers, pearls and topaz.

Mrs Malley, Upper Temple-street—Train and corsage of the richest azure gros d'Alma, lined with white marcelline, and trimmed with Limerick lace and buoquets of the finest flowers intermixed with gold; jupe of azure satin, flounced with costly Limerick lace, and agraffed with foliage and gold. Headdress—Narcissus foliage and diamonds, court plume and lappets.

Mrs. Colonel Lloyd, Lower Baggot-street—Corsage and train of the richest moire antique, lined with Florence, and trimmed with superb Maltese lace; jupe of the richest black glace; covered with two volants and bouillonnes of tulle d'Navarre. Head dress—Court plume, pearls and lappets; ornaments, pearls.

Mrs Æneas Macdonnell—Train and corsage of the richest mauve glace, lined with white marcelline, and trimmed with bouillonnes of tulle and chatelaines of satin ribbon; jupe of white glace, with robe of mauve tarletan and bouquets of satin ribbon. Headdress—Court plume, pearls and lappets; ornaments, pearls.

Mrs. Kennis, Shane House—Train and corsage of very rich white moire antique, striped with Marguerite, lined with white marcelline, trimmed with puffings of tulle and choux of coloured crape a la jardiniere; corsage trimmed with blonde lace and coloured crape to correspond; petticoat of white satin cuit bouillonned at the tail with tulle illusion; tunic of fine Honiton lace, agraffed with bouquets of narcissus and foliage. Head dress—Narcissus wreath, court plume, and blonde lace lappets; ornaments, pearls and diamonds.

Mrs Farrer—Train and corsage of the richest Lyons velour and taffeta raye, trimmed tastefully with ruchies of satin ribbon and blonde lace; petticoat, two volants of black Brussels lace, over jupe of black glace silk, looped with bonquets of satin ribbon and jet. Headdress—Tiara of diamonds, plume of ostrich feathers, and Brussels lace lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Napier, Loughcrew—Corsage and train of dark Azoff moire antique, lined with white marcelline, trimmed with bias of azoff velvet and lace; corsage elegantly trimmed with black Brussels lace and velvet; petticoat, two volants of black point de Bruxelle over white point de sole agraffed with nœuds of velvet. Headdress—Velvet and gold plait, court plume and lappets; ornaments, emeralds and diamonds.

Mrs. Hamilton, Fitzwilliam-place—Train and corsage of rich Islay moire antique, lined with white florence, trimmed with bias of Islay velvet and black Brussels lace; petticoat of two volants of black Brussels lace over jupe of Islay glace, agraffed with bonquets of foliage and green soft roses. Headdress—Plume of ostrich feathers and Brussels lappets; ornaments, pearls and emeralds.

Mrs. Lee—Train and corsage of rose de roi poult de soie, lined with white glace silk, trimmed with blonde lace and roses; petticoat, two jupes bouillonned of white tarare muslin over white silk, looped with bouquets of fine field flowers. Headdress—A wreath of fine flowers, court plume and tulle lappets; ornaments, pearls and diamonds.

Mrs Ponsonby Shaw, Adair House, Monkstown—Train and corsage of black moire antique, lined with black gros de Naples, trimmed with white blonde lace and tulle, corsage trimmed to correspond; petticoat, three volants of Limerick lace over white glace jupe, looped with bonquets of black roses and jet. Headdress—Lilac and white berries, plume of ostrich feathers and blonde lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, 1, Merrion-square, West—Train and corsage of the richest white satin cuit, lined with white lutestring, trimmed with bias of rose de rol velvet, corsage trimmed berthe of blonde lace and rose de rol velvet; petticoat, a mille bouillonne of white tarare muslin over which white satin jupe, trimmed with bouquets of olianders. Head dress—A wreath of olianders, court plume, and blonde lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Brady, Pembroke-street—Train of rich white glace, pure trimmed with bouillonnes of white tulle illusion, and nœuds of velvet ribbon corsage, trimmed to correspond; petticoat, two jupes of black and white soufle muslin over white glace silk, trimmed with bouquets of violets and black velvet. Headdress—A wreath of violets and dew drops, plume of ostrich feather, tulle lappets, and black velvet; ornaments, pearls.

Miss E. Brady—Exactly same as sister.

Miss De Moleyns, Fitzwilliam-street—Train and corsage of richest matte glace pure, lined with white lutestring, trimmed with plisse of white and gold; corsage trimmed tastefully with blonde lace and gold to correspond; petticoat, alternate bouillonnes of white and gold tarlatan over white glace silk, looped with gold wheat and cord. Headdress—White Marguerites with gold cord, court plume, and gold tulle lappets; ornaments, pearls and gold.

Mrs. Hails, Fitzwilliam-square, South—Train and corsage of sky moire antique, lined with white marcelline, trimmed with rushes of white satin and blonde lace; corsage trimmed with a berthe of guipure lace and blue satin ribbon; petticoat of blue glace silk, trimmed en tablier with guipure lace. Headdress—A court plume, guipure lappets, and diamonds; ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Ball, Baggot-street—Train and corsage of the richest white glace silk, lined with white marcelline, tastefully trimmed with bunches of tulle and satin ribbon; petticoat, three jupes of soufle tarare muslin, bouillonned over jupe of white glace silk. Headdress—A wreath of forget-me-nots, and silver plume of ostrich feathers, and blonde lappets; ornaments, pearls.

Miss F. Wall—Exactly same as sister.

Thanks.

The Dublin Lying-in Hospital.—From Dr. M'Clintock—To "some young ladies," for twenty-six articles of infant clothing for the use of destitute poor in the Lying-in Hospital.

Army.

The depot of the 2nd battalion 10th Regiment marched from the encampment at the Curragh, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., to Newbridge, thence per railway to Cork, *en route* to Plymouth.

The 1st battalion 22nd Regiment, at present quartered in Beggar's Bush Barracks, are daily expecting the order to proceed on foreign service; destination, Malta; and are to be replaced by the 26th Cameronians, from Ship-street Barracks.

Lieut. J. C Cox, 1st battalion 20th Regiment, has received orders to proceed from his depot at Chatham and embark for Calcutta, to join his regiment, to which he has been appointed Instructor in Musketry.

The funeral of Paymaster Monkhouse Graham Taylor, of the third battalion, at Chatham garrison, took place on Wednesday afternoon, with all the military honours usually accorded to an officer of the deceased's rank.

Navy.

Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., arrived on Monday at Devonport. On Tuesday morning the Admiral hoisted his flag temporarily on board the screw steam frigate Emerald, 51, Capt. Arthur Cuming. The usual salutes were given.

The screw line-of-battle ships in Portland harbour are the Edgar, 91, flagship of Rear-Admiral Erskine, second in command of the Channel fleet; Donegal, 101; Hero, 91; Algiers, 91; Trafalgar, 91; Aboukir, 91; and the Mars, 80. The screw frigate Diadem, 32; the screw corvette Mutine, 18; and the gunboats Flying Fish, 6; and the Partridge, 2. The paddlewheel steam frigate Prometheus, 6, and the Coast-guard ship Blenheim, are also at anchor. The Royal Albert, 121, is daily expected from Plymouth.

Her Majesty's paddlewheel steamvessel Weser, Commander Henry J. Raby, formerly belonging to the Prussian navy, fitted out for service in the river Plate in October last at Woolwich, and despatched for her destination on the 14th of that month, after having returned to Woolwich from Greenhithe in a disabled condition, from the effects of her inappropriate and ponderous machinery and heavy cargo of stores, and having proceeded a second time on her destined voyage, under the escort of the steamsloop Mutine, on Wednesday returned to Woolwich under sail, her extreme depth of water and constant immersion rendering it impossible to supply the engines, so as to keep up steam. She had been pronounced totally unfit for the voyage.

The Wanderer, 4, screw despatch gunvessel, Commander M. R. Pechell, arrived in harbour at Chatham on Tuesday evening, from the Mediterranean, to be paid off.

Her Majesty's steam sloop Basilisk, Commander George A. Phayre, from North America and the West Indies, was yesterday paid off at Woolwich, in excellent condition as regards the whole of her officers and crew, the latter consisting of a total of 165 men and boys.

The following appointments were made on Wednesday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. George Poole, to the Chesapeake, and Richard L. B. Head, Assist-Sur. to the Impregnable, for the Nautilus.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

Half-past Two o'Clock

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday.—The *Patrie* of this evening, mentioning a report on the Ministerial crisis in Sardinia, says:—"The appointments of Count Cavour and General Farini, as Ministers, are possible, but nothing certain is as yet known as regards the other Ministers."

Marseilles, Jan. 19.—M. Thouvenal has arrived here, and will leave this evening for Paris. M. De Lesseps has also arrived.

AUSTRIA.

The Government of Electora' Hesse has just published a notification recommending its subjects to invest their capital in Bavarian and Austrian stocks, but to take the least possible of Prussian stock. The Military Commissioner charged to fix the limitation of the frontier between the Italian Provinces of Austria and the States of the King of Sardinia, in conformity with the clauses of the Treaty of Zurich, held its first sitting at Peschiera on the 10th.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Elberfeld Gazette* says:—"Notwithstanding the new political complications, the Government is continuing on a large scale the reduction of the army." This reduction, however, only consists in sending home men who can be called back at a moment's notice, and in selling material which can be easily replaced.

A leader in the *Milan Gazette* says:—"Austria will probably risk a last effort. In that case the conflagration will be far more destructive than last spring, for what Germany refuses to Austria prostrate, she will give to Austria victorious, and the war of principles may degenerate into a war of races."

SPAIN.

Madrid, Jan. 18.—Yesterday the Moors showed a disposition to attack the Spanish, but were thrown into disorder by the fire of the Spanish artillery. The projectiles nearly reached Tetuan, from which place the army was four miles distant. The Moorish army was encamping at the Sierra Demerjes.

ROME—THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

According to advices from Rome, the Pope demands the recall of the French troops, and intends to rely alone on the mercenaries enrolled in Bavaria and Austria.

It is said that a solemn reconciliation has taken place between Cardinal Antonelli and the prelates who had been in opposition to him,

SARDINIA—ILLNESS OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Turin, 19th.—The slight indisposition of the King continues, and in consequence the reception of Baron de Talleyrand, who was to present his *lettres de credence* to-day did not take place.

The following will probably be the new Ministry for Foreign Affairs:—Count Cavour, War-General; Fanti, Public Instruction; Signor Manneari, Finance; Signor Facile Justice, Signor Cassini Public Works, Signor Elena. For the Minister of the Interior, M. Desambrais, Signor Farini, and Signor Cassila are spoken of, but nothing has

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—Paris has learned with amazement from a telegram given by the *Times*, and embodied in its Monday leading article, that the Emperor of the French had "suppressed" or done something equivalent to the charitable brotherhood of St. Vincent de Paul all over France. Such an enormous mis-statement must have been sent for party purposes, and the sensation sought to be created by so insidious a calumny can have but one object. The drift and origin of such a report must be obvious. It is part of the crusade organised on behalf of the Court at Rome, and its effect in Ireland is counted on, where scant information is known to exist, no such telegram being sent to Belgium or elsewhere. A week ago the *Constitutionnel* warned the various branches of this widely extended confraternity in the French empire against allowing their organisation to become an object of suspicion, if used for opposition purposes. So far and no farther has Government gone in the matter, the appointment of inspectors being merely thrown out as a hint. To "suppress" 600 benevolent societies at one swoop was never dreamt of. That political meddling might mix itself up with their operations is not only possible, but in some cases distinct proof had reached the authorities. There is a wide chasm between vigilance and suppression; the latter *coup d'etat* would be felt by the large multitude who benefit by this charity, and would tell seriously among the working classes of the country.

No name is so deeply enshrined in the national heart as that of Vincent de Paul, and to make his saintly memory a watchword of sedition were the acme of cunning. Not that Vincent was exempt from strong political feeling, or unwilling to help in extra-professional undertakings, as any reader of a standard work, "La Biographie Universelle," may ascertain by reference. About the time of the massacre of Protestants in Dublin, 1641-41, St. Vincent sought an interview with Cardinal Richelieu, pledging himself to raise 100,000 crowns to aid a rebellion in Ireland:—

Il osa demander au Cardinal qu'il soulevât les Catholiques d'Irlande, et offrit de donner 100,000 *ecus pour soudoyer les troupes Françaises envoyees pour aider les revoltes. Le Cardinal sans le blamer, lui fit voir avec douceur l'impossibilité de son projet.*

According to *L'Independance Belge* Mr. Cobden, having achieved his object with the Emperor, is going south to Cannes. From what I learn, the hon. member has no such intention. The private movements of public men are not the proper domain of newspaper inquiry, but Garibaldi's approaching marriage must interest millions who follow his career with intense good wishes. That occurrence, which I never doubted, is now fixed for the 1st February, and Marshal Vaillant is stated by the *Gazette de France* to act as "best man" for the gallant bridegroom, a statement intended for a sneer, but not at all improbable, unless MacMahon come to replace him on that occasion. The chieftain has returned to Villa Fino, on Lake Como, the residence of Marquis Raimondi.

The first blow has been struck at the Crown lands of Hungary, and the sale of the domain and castle of Bayda Hunyadi, memorable as the cradle of Magyar heroes, and historical in every sense, has created general indignation. A company purposes to convert the mansion into a forge with blast furnaces. A fire may be kindled that requires no blast.

The late Lord Seymour's cellar of wines has gone off at fabulous prices. His pictures are now for auction. They are mostly landscapes, sea-pieces, sporting subjects, several Bonningtons (a favourite more in Paris than in England), and a very few old masters. The Emperor went *incog.*, and unattended, to the private view. No one interfered with his privacy.

The wholesale desertion of a Hungarian battalion, from Mantua, is confirmed. 600 soldiers, with arms and accoutrements, headed by their captain, walked off to Casal-Maggiore, thence to Vareggio, and are now in barracks at Cremona, where they are warmly welcomed.

The Emperor's letter, announcing free trade, has had an immense success at Havre. The windows were all garnished with banners, and the harbour with a display of flags on a forest of masts. It was like after the news of Solferino. At Bordeaux an address of thanks has been voted; at Rouen and Lyons there is not less enthusiasm. SIX O'CLOCK.

The latest rumour on Exchange is, that Russia has suddenly made overtures to Austria for the renewed subjugation of Hungary. The reason assigned for this unexpected move is, that the Court at St. Petersburg have got positive proof that France is no stranger to the agitation going on there. It requires no French influence to account for the coming outbreak, nor Piedmontese suggestion to explain the repulsion felt in Romagna for its old task-masters. Such lame devices are now exploded.

THE COMMERCIAL REFORMS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—We hear of great rejoicings in Bordeaux and other towns in consequence of the Emperor's letter on the new commercial reform; of addresses presented to the Prefects by delighted merchants; and of deputations coming up to Paris to thank the Emperor in person for the great and beneficial policy he has inaugurated. The Protectionists, on the other hand, are in great dismay; they, of course, predict that the downfall of their own monopoly will be followed by the downfall of the prosperity of all France. Among the strongest opponents of the reforms is, it appears, M. Walewski, probably because he knows little about the question. There may be something also in the fact that nobody thought of consulting him; he remained ignorant of the measure to the last moment. The opposition he can no longer offer in the Cabinet he gives in the Privy Council, of which he is, as you are aware, a member of 100,000f. power. M. Troplong is on the same side. But M. Troplong is a prudent man; he will not push his opposition to a dangerous point. It will probably be carried on long enough to make his conversion, particularly where the agent of conversion is the Emperor, a graceful sacrifice to feeling. Notwithstanding M. Magne's hostility, few believe that he will sacrifice his portfolio on the altar of Protection.

Several of the leading manufacturers have come up from the departments, and the inquiry of which I have already spoken was to begin to-day under the presidency of the Emperor.

RUSSIA.

Our advices from St. Petersburg are to the 11th instant.

At a grand review given in honour of Prince Baratinsky the Emperor publicly embraced him. On the following day the Prince received the visits of their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Dukes, heir to the throne, and the other Grand Dukes, in the Hall of Armoury at the Winter Palace. The Field-Marshal afterwards received all the general and officers of the Guard, who waited upon him to present their congratulations.

A monument, erected to the memory of the Emperor Nicholas I., was inaugurated in the Exchange at St. Petersburg on the 27th December. It was subscribed for by the commercial body. The bust of the Emperor is in marble, of large proportions. It reposes on a column of granite, and is placed at the extremity of the hall, near the entrance to the parade, on the Neva side.

MODENA.

The *Modena Gazette* publishes more documents found in the archives of Parma, from which it appears that various condemnations to the bastinado were executed in 1849 and 1850, under the reign of the Duchess, together with other grave acts of severity.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—Before the death of the late Mr. Mason, representative of the United States in France, that gentleman had communicated propositions to the Imperial Government for a new treaty of commerce between this country and America. The cotton trade of France with the United States (chiefly carried on at Havre), was one of the main objects of the late Minister's solicitation. The duty charged on every 100 kilos. of cotton (the kilo. is about 2lb.) is no less than 20f. Mr. Mason, at the time of his death, was negociating a treaty to reduce this high duty, which, if decided upon, would, it was contended, bestow a benefit on the consumer with probably no loss to the revenue on account of increased consumption. The proposition of the Emperor is to throw the cotton trade entirely open.—*Letter from Paris.*

THE NEW MS. OF THE BIBLE FROM MOUNT SINAI.—A letter from St. Petersburg says:—"When the German Christmas was approaching, Professor Tischendorf left here for Saxony. His Siniatic MS. of the Bible was made the object of a literary attack, particularly when it transpired that the Imperial Government was in treaty for its purchase, and that photography was about to be employed for producing a fac-simile. Tischendorf has now replied, in which he proves that the Siniatic MS. cannot be younger than the early part of the fourth century, and his arguments are so convincing that the hostile critic himself now writes:—'It was by no means my intention to throw doubts on the statement of M. Tischendorf respecting the antiquity of the Biblical MS. of Mount Sinai.' Tischendorf himself re-asserts that 'in what concerns the Bible of Sinai, I place it beyond a doubt in the first half of the fourth century.' It must therefore be the oldest now extant in the world. The Vatican MS. can only compete with it as to the century perhaps, but the latter is deficient in textual completeness, seeing that it wants five whole books of the New Testament alone, and altogether one-sixth of the entire Bible."

GARIBALDI'S SON.—The youngest son of the Italian patriot is at present studying at a school kept by an Italian gentleman at New Brighton, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. Young Garibaldi is, it is said, a most promising youth.

EMIGRATION OF LIBERATED AFRICANS.—Notices have been posted at the Underwriters'-rooms, that the Emigration Commissioners will be ready to receive tenders for shipping to convey liberated Africans to the West Indies from Sierra Leone and from St. Helena, at each of which places, it is stated, there are now about 400 Africans. One ship will be required to proceed to Trinidad, and another to Grenada and St. Vincent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY—EXAMINATION OF PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. Smith, one of the Examiners, sat in Committee Room No. 17, for proof that the standing orders had been complied with in the following bills, all of which passed, viz.:—Unopposed—Oswestry and Newtown Railway (Additional Capital, &c.); Great Western Railway; Silverdale and Newcastle Railway; Ulster Railway; Blackburn Gas; Symington, Biggar, and Broughton Railway; Commercial Docks Acts Amendment; Liverpool Corporation Water; St. Helen's Canal and Railway (Powers over Railways near Liverpool and Manchester); London and North Western Railway and Saint Helens Canal and Railway Companies; Hedon Burgesses Lands and Corporation Tolls; Hinckley and Leicester Railway; Caledonian Railway (Branches to Lanark, &c.) Opposed—Brompton, Chatham, Gillingham, &c., Water.

Mr. Freer, one of the Examiners, also sat in Committee Room No. 16, for the same purpose, and disposed of the following bills, viz:—Unopposed—South Devon Railway; Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds Railway; Dorset Central Railway (New Works, &c.); Caledonian Railway (Lesmahagow Branches, &c.); West Middlesex Water; Scottish Drainage and Improvement Company; Inverness and Rosshire Railway; Wellington (Salop) Water; North London Railway; Great Ship Company; East Somerset Railway; Midland Railway (Burton upon Trent Branches); Midland Railway (Rowsley and Buxton Lines); Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction, and Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds Railway Companies Amalgamation. Opposed—Wakefield Gravitation Water.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

The half-yearly stated general assembly of the company, agreeably to charter, was held at their office, 3, College-green, yesterday, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of receiving from the Board of Directors a statement of the transactions of the company, for the six months ending the 31st December, 1859—

L. E. FOOT, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Todhunter, secretary, read the following report:—

"RECEIPTS.—Income for half-year ending 31st December, 1859:—Marine premiums, £7,291 3s. 8d.; fire premiums, £6,022 1s. 10d.; life premiums, £7,870 19s. 5d.; discount from Stamp Office, £123 16s. 2d.; balance of interest, £2,473 14s. 2d.; transfer fees, £8 4s.; profit rent, £33 15s. Total, £23,330 13s 8d.

"EXPENDITURE.—Marine losses, £7,035 13s. 4d.; fire losses, £1,548 8s. 5d.; discount allowed, £481 10s. 7d.; charges, salaries, and wages, rent and taxes, &c., &c., £1,882 17s. 3d.; amount carried to life reserve fund, £6,633 17s. 5d.; total, £17,582 7s.; nett profit this half-year, £5,748 6s. 8d. Grand total, £23,330 13s. 8d.

"BALANCE.—Cash at bankers, £5,800 9s. 7d.; Government and Bank of Ireland stock, £136,002 12s. 4d.; railway loan and preference stock, £43,132 0s. 5d.; lent on mortgage and other securities, £168,637 1s. 3d.; annuities purchased, £7,253 3s. 6d.; houses, furniture, &c., £3,947 14s. 11d. stamps on hands, agency, and current accounts due, £1,986 19s. 1d., Total, £366,760 1s. 1d.

"Stock, £100,000; duty payable to Stamp-office, £2,044 4s. 6d.; life reserve fund, £197,431 6s. 6d.; late Royal Exchange Insurance Company of Dublin, £3,330 6s. 9d.; loan account, £1,850; dividends unpaid, £1,349 5s.; annuities granted, £36,203 14s.; floating capital, June 30, £19,302 17s. 8d.; add profit this half-year, £5,748 6s. 8d.; total, €25,051 4s. 4d. Grand total, £366,760 1s. 1d."

The Chairman said that, before putting the motion whether the report should be adopted, the directors thought it proper to inform them, that although on the face of the account the balance of profit for the half-year appeared to be £5,748, as contrasted with £2,928 for that time twelve months, still the directors were aware of outstanding losses both in marine and fire departments, making a considerable encroachment on that amount. They thought it right to inform them of this, lest a false notion should go abroad of the company's affairs. There was another point to which the directors wished to call the attention of the proprietors and the public, and that was the advantage which this company now offered to life insurers from the adoption of the "bonus system." That had been operation so long as to enable them to make their first septennial bonus, which they did in 1858, and on that occasion the result of their experiments was most successful for they were able to give a bonus on an average of 2 per cent. on the sum insured under this system. He (the chairman), thought that if these facts were generally known, it would be found that this company offered equal advantages to those held out by the most prosperous and old established companies.

The adoption of the report was then moved, seconded, and carried.

The Chairman observed that, as some gentlemen might suspect that this was the half-year on which they declared their dividend, he wished to relieve them from this supposition. The dividend was only declared at the summer half-year.

The proceedings then terminated.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the above board of guardians was held yesterday.

J. O. BONSALL, Esq., in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—Cornelius Shannon, John Byrne, Andrew Rogers, Thomas Franklin, W. B. Fottrell, Henry Kingsmill, Alderman Dowling, Edward Lawless, Maurice Connor, Thomas Deckrell, Christopher E. Wall, John Keogh, George Sykes, and Patrick Whelan.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Remaining on previous Saturday, as by last return, 2,188; admitted during the week, 135; born, 1; discharged, 92; died, 12; remaining on 14th January, 2,220; of this number, 1,187 were sick and infirm; 439 healthy adults; 492 children; 102 aged and healthy; out-door, 247. Total, 2,467.

The Clerk read the following report from the medical officers:—

"The medical officers have carefully considered the question referred to them by the board, on the 13th instant, and in reply beg to state that, in their opinion, there is no aggregate substitute for milk in workhouse dietary, a large proportion of the inmates being, at all times, infants, children, and growing boys and girls. On other rare and exceptional occasions, however, when, notwithstanding the penalties imposed upon the contractors for breach of contract, the supply of milk happens to be defective, the medical officers would recommend tea, as a substitute for milk, for all the inmates over two years of age; and arrowroot or sago, as a substitute for milk, for the infants."

The Chairman said he did not consider the above report satisfactory, for, although it suggested the substitution of sago or arrowroot for infants, it should be recollected that milk would be required with it.

Mr. Byrne said, that the best way of acting in reference to the contract for milk, as well as for other provisions, would be, that when any article was found defective, the master should be directed to purchase it elsewhere, at the contractor's expense.

The Chairman observed that it would be necessary to have the bond of the contractors specially framed, so as to give full latitude to the board.

Mr. Franklin—That is the only way to bring the contractors to their senses.

Mr. Byrne—In the present bond it is already stated that if an article supplied be not wholesome, and in accordance with the terms of the contract, the master shall be at liberty to purchase it elsewhere, and charge the difference to the contractor. It is an extraordinary thing that the officers of the house will not use the power invested in them already in this respect. There is no difficulty in getting good milk, if it be only looked for.

The Clerk stated that a guardian of the North Dublin Union had informed him that they were supplied with good milk at 4½d.

The subject was then dropped.

A letter was then read from a former inmate, who had been only six weeks in the house, enclosing one pound as compensation for the expense attendant on his illness while there.

The Guardians expressed their approbation of this individual's conduct, and said the act reflected much credit upon him.

A correspondence was next read by the Clerk, between Mr. Hayes, poor-rate collector, and Captain Lindsay, in reference to a statement made by the latter in a letter to the Commissioners, dated 2nd July, 1859, in which Captain Lindsay said—"Mr. Hayes has been deprived of his collection of income-tax, and it appears to me that he should not be continued a collector of poor-rates." Mr. Hayes, considering the statement libellous, gave instructions to his solicitor to have proceedings instituted against Captain Lindsay, unless he withdrew it. After some correspondence Captain Lindsay said he had been misinformed, and that having made further inquiry, and seen the communications from Mr. Hayes to the Poor Law Commissioners, he found that Mr Hayes had resigned his office as collector of income-tax. The explanation was deemed satisfactory by Mr. Hayes.

The Board next proceeded to transact some ordinary business, and then adjourned.

LORD CLYDE AND HIS CHIEF OF THE STAFF.—I could not but be struck with the admirable *personnel* of our officers as they stood chatting in groups to-day. Sir Colin, spite of a slight stoop, is every inch a soldier in look and bearing—spare, muscular, well-poised on small well-made feet, to which some utilitarian bootmaker has done scant justice, and given plenty of leather; one arm held straight down by the side, with clenched fist, the other used with easy gesture; his figure shows little trace of 50 years of the hardest and most varied service beyond that which a vigorous age must carry with it. The face is marked, indeed, with many a seam across the brow; but the mouth, surmounted by a trimmed, short moustache, is clean cut and firm, showing a perfect set of teeth as he speaks; the jaw, smooth and broad, is full of decision; the eye of the most piercing intelligence, full of light and shrewdness. General Mansfield, taller than his chief, well made and broad chested, gives some indications of his extraordinary attention to the labours of the desk and study in a "scholar's slope" about the shoulders. His face is handsome—a fine oval, with a vigorous jaw; compressed, arched lips, full of power; a well-formed nose, and a brow laden with thought; his sight is not good, and he is obliged to wear glasses or spectacles, which he holds rather aloft, giving himself the air of our friend at the banquet of Nasidienus "*omnia suspendens naso.*" It is this, probably, which has made some people think the general is supercilious; but I am satisfied no one will find him so who has to approach him on business. Horsford is the *beau ideal* of an English officer. Look at all these men, and you will find there are not above two who have the least "swagger" or swashbuckler air, whilst they all look like soldiers.—*Russell's Diary in India.*

THE SCOTCH REFORM BILL.—We have every reason to believe that the Reform Bill for Scotland has been prepared, and that it does not contain any clauses placing Scotland on an equality with England in the matter of the county franchise. It is said not to go farther than the outline given by Lord-Advocate Baillie, and Mr. Peter Blackburn, of what the Scotch bill of the Derby Government was to consist—viz., a £10 occupancy and £5 property franchise. We are neither to have a £9 property franchise like England, nor any right to the burgh freeholders to vote in the county. *Edinburgh News.*

THE SPRING ASSIZES FOR 1860.

The Judges held a meeting yesterday in Chamber, and made the circuit arrangements for the next assizes.

The Home Circuit—The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Mr. Justice Keogh.

North-East—The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Mr. Justice Ball.

North-West—The Lord Chief Baron and a Serjeant.

Leinster—Mr. Baron Greene and Mr. Justice O'Brien.

Munster—Mr. Justice Christian and Baron Hughes.

Connaught—Mr. Justice Hayes and Baron Fitzgerald.

It is understood Mr. Justice Perrin will not go circuit, in consequence of bad health.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

Kernaghan v. *Kell and others.*

This case was resumed. Mr. Whiteside was engaged in addressing the court during the entire day. The case has not yet concluded.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Marquis of Donegall v. *the Belfast Water Commissioners.*

Counsel in this case applied to the court for liberty to amend the prayer of the petition by an addition thereto of the words, "in case the court should think the petitioner was not entitled to the entire rent charge, that he might be declared entitled to a proportion of it." It appeared that the Marquis of Donegall had made a grant of water to the Belfast Water Commissioners, in consideration of an annual rent charge of £550, and proceedings were instituted for the purpose of enforcing that agreement. The annuity was paid for some time, but the demand of the petitioner was now resisted by the commissioners. The original petition prayed that the agreement of the 26th March, 1840, should be declared a binding agreement upon the commissioners of Belfast, the petitioner being willing to execute a grant of all the water. The case made by the respondents was, that inasmuch as they had got possession of a portion of the water only, they should not be compelled to pay the entire of the annuity. The petition prayed for a modification, so as to meet the change of circumstances in the rights and powers of the parties.

Counsel on the part of the respondents urged that the case was one for the specific performance of an agreement. The petitioner agreed to convey to the respondents, for the use of the public, in consideration of £500, the different waters named in this agreement. The arrangement was entered into between them in the year 1840, and in 1847 a bill was filed by the petitioner to enforce its specific performance. To this an answer was put in by the respondents in March, 1847. In 1852 the petitioner filed a supplemental bill, and in 1853 the suit was abandoned, the petitioner consenting, in consideration of his being paid a certain sum of money, to assent to the passing of a private Act of Parliament. This money was duly paid, but it appeared the assent was not given, and in 1859 the present petition was filed for the specific performance of that agreement which was the subject matter of the suit that had been abandoned. It was said by the respondents that the petitioner had not any power to perform his portion of the agreement, and he sought relief in the nature of a *quantum meruit*, or as in an action for use and occupation. In consequence of this inability on the part of the petitioner, they (the respondents) had incurred great expense and trouble in seeking from other quarters a supply of water which they expected to have got from him.

The Master of the Rolls inquired whether the respondents had become possessed of any portion of the water?

Counsel stated that there was a portion in possession of the respondents, but it would be necessary for them to alter their defence. If the court was of opinion that there should be an amendment in the prayer of the petition, the respondents would seek for liberty to file additional affidavits.

Counsel having been heard at both sides in reply,

His Honour said he would allow the petitioner to amend his petition, giving liberty to the respondents, if they considered it necessary, to file an affidavit, making any new defence they deem ed proper.

Counsel for the petitioner—Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. May.

Counsel for the respondents—The Solicitor-General and Mr. Law.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge O'Brien.)

THE LATE BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Trousdale v. *Stewart.*

Mr. Crawford stated that Judge Hayes had made an order in this case, on the application of Mr. Arthur, the plaintiff's attorney, to restrain the plaintiff from drawing out a sum of £500, which had been lodged in court as damages recovered from the defendant. This order expired yesterday. It had been obtained on the ground that Mr. Arthur had a lien upon the damages on account of his costs, and he was apprehensive that the money might be drawn out before the costs were paid. The plaintiff's uncle, who conducted the case on her behalf, was now present, and he consented that £200 should be retained in court to meet the claim of Mr. Arthur. Under those circumstances, counsel applied that this consent should be made a rule of court.

Judge O'Brien said he could not take the consent of the plaintiff's uncle, but he would extend the restraining order for one week, to enable the consent to be signed by the plaintiff.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice O'Brien, and Mr. Justice Hayes.)

The Queen v. *Justices of the Peace of Roscommon.*

At the sitting of the court, Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., said that this case, which was partially argued last term, had been fixed for this morning, and he now asked permission of the court to allow it to stand until the next day, in order that an opportunity might be afforded of considering certain overtures which had been made for arranging the matter. A writ of *certiorari* had been obtained in the case, at the suit of a person named Patrick Whelan, against Mr. Henry Grattan Curran, one of the justices of the Peace for the co. Roscommon, which ordered him to bring up an order, alleged to have been made by him in his magisterial capacity, and under which Patrick Whelan was arrested by the police, and imprisoned for a short time, for refusing to pay the price of a pig which he had purchased at the fair of Strokestown, in consequence of having discovered that the pig was measled.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, on behalf of the defendant, agreed in the terms of the application.

The Chief Justice said that if the case were not carried further, the court would not proceed, so far as the magistrate was concerned; but if the petty sessions clerk, as was alleged, had made any entry in the book without due authority, or in any way altered the magistrate's order, it would be right that he should be admonished with respect to his duty.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon said that he was very much disposed to think that what the petty sessions clerk did was done by mere mistake.

The Court then consented to allow the case to stand till this morning.

The Queen v. *the Guardians of the Mallow Union.*

In this case a conditional order for a *mandamus* had been obtained, to compel the defendants to raise, by means of a rate, a sum of £5 15s. 3d. for the purpose of paying a balance of salary to Mr. George Walter Wilson, in his capacity of Inspector of Common Lodging-houses in Mallow. The principal question in the case arose upon the construction of the 14th and 15th Vic., chaps. 28 and 41.

The Attorney-General, on behalf of the Crown, contended that every Act of Parliament included Ireland in its operation, unless excluded by express implication.

Mr. O'Sullivan, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Johnstone), on behalf of the guardians, resisted the *mandamus*, and relied upon a decision given in their favour by Judge Berwick, when acting as chairman of the county. He denied that any portion of the act could apply to Ireland. If the court were simply to have regard to the object of the statute, it was a most laudable one, which would certainly require legislation in Ireland as well as in England.

The case on behalf of the crown was argued by the Attorney-General and Mr. James Monahan.

The arguments having concluded, the Court reserved judgment.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

Lord Gough v. *Carmichael.*

The action was brought to recover damages for alleged negligence and breach of duty on the part of the defendant as an architect.

Counsel moved on behalf of the defendant, for liberty to plead double matter, of traversing the contract and allegation of negligence.

The Court granted the application.

Haughton v. *the Duke of Leinster.*

The action was brought to recover damages for the erection of a weir by the defendant across a part of the river Barrow, in consequence of which, as alleged, the water was diverted from the plaintiff's mill.

On the application of Mr. Hemphill for the defendant.

The Court granted liberty to plead that the consequences alleged to have followed from the erection of the weir did not follow from the wrongful acts of the defendant.

Watson v. *Nolan and others.*

The action in this case was instituted to recover a sum of £80, the cost of refreshments supplied to parties at the last election for Roscommon.

Counsel on behalf of the defendant moved for liberty to plead double matter, especially that the refreshments were supplied for the purpose of promoting the election of one of the candidates, so as to bring the matter within the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act.

The Court granted the order.

Boyd v. *Netherby.*

Mr. Dowse moved on behalf of the defendant in this case to set aside a judgment which had been entered. The action had been brought for the purpose of recovering a sum of money stated in an agreement for the sale of a farm. The defendant had served notice for a copy of the alleged agreement mentioned in the summons and plaint, but, as stated, received no answer. He then served notice that he would move before a judge in chamber to obtain what he required, and which, he stated, was necessary to enable him to understand the case which was sought to be made against him, and to prepare his defence. The day for service of the summons and plaint was December 17th, and the act gave twelve clear days for pleading, which, he contended, was exclusive of the day of service. Therefore the defendant had time for pleading until January 2nd, but, not having pleaded on Thursday, the plaintiff came in on Friday morning, and marked judgment as by default. This course, counsel stated, was irregular, and contrary to the established practice of the court.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., on the other side, stated that the time for pleading had expired before judgment was marked, and contended that the notices served by the defendant were calculated to delay and embarrass the proceedings.

The case has not yet concluded.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

In this case Mr. D. C. Heron, on the part of the defendant, applied to the court for an order to change the venue from the county of the city of Dublin to Nenagh, in the North Riding of Tipperary. The cause of action had arisen in that place, about two years and a half ago, when the brother-in-law of the plaintiff was in jail there, and the defendant's wife dug some potatoes and cabbages for the purpose of supporting him while in prison. The action was instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant (both of whom are brothers-in-law) to recover the value of these vegetables. It was sworn that the venue had been laid in Dublin to harass the defendant, and that the plaintiff was a person of no means.

Mr. Tandy opposed the application.

The Court intimated that the case ought never to have been brought in one of the superior courts, but granted the motion to change.

William Clark v. *John Scully.*

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., moved, on behalf of the plaintiff, that the second defence filed be struck out as being calculated to embarrass. The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages against the defendant, who is a magistrate in Galway, for having assaulted him (the plaintiff), and caused him to be assaulted and imprisoned, and carried from divers places, and ultimately lodged in jail. The grounds upon which counsel moved were purely of a legal character.

Mr. Michael Morris opposed the motion, which, after some discussion, was allowed to stand till this (Friday) morning, in order to allow the plaintiff to amend, as suggested by the court.

Patterson v. *the Midland Great Western Railway Company.*

The action in this case had been brought by the plaintiff to recover damages against the Midland Great Western Railway Company, for injuries resulting to him in consequence of the negligence of the company, in not having provided a proper and safe platform at the Cavan station on their line of railway, whereby the plaintiff met with a severe accident. The case had been brought on for trial before Mr. Justice Perrin and a special jury, at the last Cavan Assizes, and the plaintiff recovered damages to the amount of £90. The defendants, last term, had obtained a conditional order setting aside this verdict, as being contrary to law and the weight of evidence. Counsel now came in for the purpose of having this order set aside.

Mr. J. Brooke, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; Mr. Major, Q.C., and Mr. Robert Johnson, were counsel for the defendants.

It appeared that the plaintiff, on the occasion (the 2nd November, 1858) in question, had been travelling as a third-class passenger, on the company's railway from Crossdoney to Cavan. The train was a very long one, and it appeared, on arriving at the Cavan station, that it had passed the ticket platform without stopping; and on the plaintiff's getting out of the carriage at the wrong side, he wandered off the line, and fell over an embankment, down a depth of about 23 feet, and sustained several severe injuries, and had two of his ribs broken. The plaintiff's ground of action was, that the company had been guilty of negligence, in not providing sufficient lights, and not making a proper fence at the end of the platform.

Counsel having been heard at some length on both sides, their Lordships allowed the cause shown, with costs.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Joseph Hughes was brought up in custody of Police-constable 112 A, charged with assaulting him while in the act of conveying him to the station-house, on Wednesday night.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned for 14 days, with hard labour.

John Buckley was brought up by Police-constable 21 G, on remand, charged with stealing a German silver hunting-watch, a pair of spectacles, and a pair of gloves, the property of Thomas Brown, on the night of the 13th instant, in Thomas-street.—He was sent for trial to the City Sessions.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Byrne was charged by Police-constable 26 B. with having violently assaulted him in Grafton-street, on Wednesday night. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner rushed at the constable and struck him a violent blow in the face, without any provocation whatever. Two gentlemen were passing at the time, and, witnessing the assault, said that she ought to be sent to jail for six months, whereupon she turned upon them and assaulted them also.—She was sentenced to be imprisoned one month for the assault on the constable, one month for the assault on the other parties, and one month in addition, in default of bail.

DUBLIN MARKETS.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—YESTERDAY.

The supply of beasts smaller than on this day week. There was a fair demand, both for home consumption and export, at about former quotations. There was a moderate supply of sheep, which were in brisk demand, at ½d. per lb. advance in prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 63s. per cwt., sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts, 45s. to 55s. per cwt., do. The best wedder mutton 7½d. per lb., do.; inferior and ewes, 7d. per lb., do.; veal, 8d. per lb., do.

CAVANAGH and BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

WOOL MARKET—YESTERDAY.

We have no change in the wool trade to notice since last week. Very few transactions in farmers' parcels.

GANLY, SONS, and PARKER.

BUTTER MARKET.—YESTERDAY.

Firkin butter—first quality, 116s.; second, 110s.; third, 102s. per cwt. Cool butter, 1id. to 1id. per lb.

J. MACKEN, Inspector.

A DISAPPOINTED COUPLE.—A telegraphic message was received at Ashford on Saturday evening week, desiring the police to search a train from Ramsgate for a young lady who had eloped from that place with a sailor, the parties having, it had been ascertained, taken tickets for London. P. C. Crittenden, in the absence of Superintendent Dewar, accordingly repaired to the station, and scrutinised the occupants of the train in which the fugitives were expected to arrive. Two parties in a first-class carriage answered the description given to the constable, and the lady regarding him in a flurried and nervous manner, he desired her to alight, with which request she complied, although letting fall a few expressions of disappointment, leaving her disconsolate young sailor, after a tender adieu, to continue his journey to London alone. The lady was afterwards constrained to accept the unsentimental companionship of P. C Crittenden on her journey back to Ramsgate by the next down train, where he delivered her to her friends, who were in waiting to receive her. She is of youthful and interesting appearance; her father is a widower in affluent circumstances at Ramsgate, and as he disapproved of her lover, and enacted the part of "heavy father," it seemed the lady had considered herself of an age sufficiently mature to trust to her own judgment, and resolved to get married without his consent.—*South-Eastern Gazette.*

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE IN CORNWALL.—The *Cornish Telegraph* reports the shock of an earthquake, which was felt in West Cornwall on Friday night last, at about half-past ten. "Many people had retired to rest, and speak of the trembling of their beds for a minute; in several houses in Penzance glasses which stood on the table rang; and in one house the floor of the back-kitchen vibrated so much that its occupant, in terror, caught at some support. At the same time there was a sound like muffled thunder—so it is narrated to us—that is to say, as if thunder had pealed near the town, but the sound had been deadened."

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.—A meeting, consisting principally of private ship-builders and the shipbuilding officers of her Majesty's dockyards, was held on Monday evening, at the house of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, London, for the purpose of establishing an Institution of Naval Architects. This institution has, it appears, been in course of formation for several months past, during which period it has obtained the support of many eminent persons. Its objects are wholly comprised under three heads:—First, the bringing together of those results of experience which so many shipbuilders, marine engineers, naval officers, yachtsmen, and others are acquiring quite independently of each other in various parts of the country, and which, though almost valueless while unconnected, will doubtless tend much to improve our navies when brought together in the printed transactions of the institution. Secondly, the carrying out by the collective agency of the institution of such experimental and other inquiries as may be deemed essential to the promotion of the science and art of ship-building, but are of too great magnitude for private persons to undertake individually. Thirdly, the examination of new inventions, and the investigation of those professional questions which often arise, and are left undecided because no public body to which professional reference can be made now exists. The means by which it is proposed that the first of these objects shall be effected consists of the reading and discussion of papers at periodical meetings of the institution, the exhibition of drawings and models, the publication of reports of the proceedings of the institution, and the establishment of a professional library and museum. The means by which the second object is to be effected will, of necessity, vary with the nature of the inquiries to be instituted. The objects embraced under the third head will be carried out either by the council or by a special committee appointed by it.

THE HOGARTH EXHIBITION AND CENTENARY.—On the 26th of October, 1864, this, in many respects, the most eminent amongst those painters who may be considered as the founders of the English school, will have been dead one hundred years. Since that date his works have increased in money value to a wonderful extent, and his fame has spread not only throughout his own land, but also in many foreign countries. The exhibition of the works of Hogarth, Hayman, and others of his friends, was made in the apartments of the Foundling Hospital, as we noted recently; and so great was the attraction, that crowds thronged to the place. It has been suggested that the centenary of William Hogarth should not be passed over without celebration, and that nothing would be so suitable as the exhibition of as many of his works as could be collected together; not only the paintings, but sketches and fine impressions of the engravings which were executed by the artist's hands. A collection of this kind, which would enable us to glance at once at the results of Hogarth's useful and laborious life, would not only have great interest, but would also be the means of enabling many to form a juster estimate of the high position which this artist is entitled to hold. It has been thought that no place would be so suitable as the apartments of the Foundling, in which Hogarth was so frequently a visiter when in life.—*Builder.*

KIRKALDY—THE SHIPPING TRADE.—The shipping trade has been pretty active here of late. Besides the usual coasting arrivals, there have been one large vessel from the Chincha Islands, with about 500 tons of guano, another with 1,600 qrs. of Indian corn, one with linseed cake, and a few with cargoes of grain. The exports consist chiefly of coal and potatoes; linen goods are also pretty largely exported. The imports of flax, tow, codilla, and jute, have, during the past year, been exceedingly large, being 1,167 tons above that of 1858. The wet dock is literally blocked with vessels laid up for the winter months. Trade in general is very brisk here at present.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach, they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirits, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, colic, &c.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

BOMBAY MAILS.

The Valetta, with above mails, arrived at Marseilles at 8 o'clock this morning. Mails left for London at 10. Letters on Saturday.

The light portion of the Bombay mail is expected to be delivered in London to-day (Thursday), having been brought to Marseilles by a French steamer, in advance of the regular mail packet.

FRANCE.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—The *Moniteur* of to-day announces that M. Amedee Thierry has been nominated Senator, and M. de Lavergny Councillor of State.

PRUSSIA.

As it is believed that events in Italy may lead to war between Sardinia and Naples, Prussia prepares by enrolling about 40,000 more recruits than usual. This number is to be immediately raised.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Northern Bee* publishes a letter from a member of the Russian Mission at Pekin. The Chinese have received a large quantity of silver from Russia, and are now able to give their soldiers one-third